MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JANUARY 1982

Egypt

New Cabinet -- Cairo radio broadcast a presidential decree appointing a new Cabinet headed by Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din as prime minister. Among the changes, Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim replaces Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid as deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs and Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha replaces Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il as interior minister. While Isma'il remains in the Cabinet as deputy prime minister for services and minister of local government, Dr 'Abd al-Majid loses the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Economy and no longer holds any Cabinet post. The Ministry of Planning, Finance and Economy has been split and assigned three new ministers and the industry and mineral resources minister has been replaced. Other new appointments include the minister of tourism and the ministers of state for health, religious trusts, agriculture and food security and information. According to another presidential decree, broadcast by the radio, Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din has been appointed minister in charge of Al-Azhar, the religious university.

Before the announcement of the new Cabinet on 3 January, MENA reported that Muhyi ad-Din said President Husni Mubarak had entrusted him with the prime ministership so that Mubarak could devote full time to the Presidency.

Reinstatement of Journalists, Professors -- MENA transmitted two presidential decrees reinstating 30 journalists and 29 university professors to their previous jobs.

Relations With France -- Cairo radio reported that French Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced that France has agreed to supply Egypt with 20 Mirage-2000 aircraft. Speaking at a 3 January press conference following discussions with Egyptian officials in Cairo, Hernu said France has agreed to finance this "first installment" of the new Mirages. According to the radio, Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah told the press conference that the Mirages will be handed over in 1982 and will be paid for by a $1-billion loan that will be repaid in 12 biannual installments.

MENA reported that President Mubarak met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on 3 January. Noting that they discussed bilateral relations, Cheysson said afterwards, in a statement reported by MENA, that the presence of the three French ministers in Egypt over the weekend indicates France's great interest in cooperation with Egypt. Earlier, MENA noted that in an interview broadcast by Cairo television on 1 January, Cheysson reaffirmed France's support for a Palestinian state and reiterated his view that a solution to the Palestinian problem will come through direct negotiations between the sides concerned without inferference by external forces.

Relations With Israel -- Cairo radio reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that the joint Egyptian-Israeli higher committee will hold a new round of talks in Cairo on 11 January. During its 3 day session, the committee will discuss the forthcoming transfer of authority in the Sinai, 'Ali said.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd in Dhahran -- SPA reported that in a recent speech to officers in Dhahran, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that Saudi Arabia's lack of diplomatic relations with Eastern bloc countries does not mean "indifference" toward them. He said the kingdom does not harbor enmity toward the Eastern bloc, adding that there will be "some form of friendship between us even if it is not through diplomatic representation." Prince Fahd also praised the readiness of U.S. officials to resolve differences with Saudi Arabia.

SPA also reported that during an "open dialogue" with an audience at Dhahran's Petroleum and Minerals University, Prince Fahd said Egypt is responsible for the return to Saudi Arabia of the Red Sea islands of Tiran and Sanafir, which were leased to Egypt and then captured by the Israelis in 1967.

Sa'ud Interview, Israeli Reaction -- MENA reported that in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio, a Saudi Foreign Ministry source denied that Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told the New York TIMES that Saudi Arabia is prepared to recognize Israel if it gives up the occupied territories and recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people. According to the statement, Prince Sa'ud said instead that if Israel agreed to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from the occupied territory, peace could prevail in the Middle East. IDF radio quoted Israeli 'political sources' as saying that Prince Sa'ud's remarks could not change Israel's "complete objection" to Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan. They added that Israel is prepared to hold negotiations with any Arab country, but without preconditions.

Sa'ud on Saudi-Libyan Relations -- Riyadh radio reported that in a statement published by 'UKAZ on 1 January, Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud said the restoration of Saudi-Libyan relations represents a practical beginning for the settlement of Arab differences and for the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Israel

UN Sanctions -- Jerusalem radio reported that Israel has been given a specific promise by the United States that it will oppose the imposition of sanctions on Israel at the 5 January UN Security Council debate on the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. A 1 January Jerusalem radio report noted that Israel had officially informed the UN secretary general of its rejection of the Security Council's demand that the Golan law be canceled.

Golan Curfew -- According to Jerusalem radio's English service, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan confirmed on 1 January that the Golan Heights village of Majdal Shams had been under curfew since 31 December for "security reasons." Later on 1 January, Jerusalem radio reported that the curfew had been lifted but that troops remained in the village. On 4 January the radio reported that a search was underway in the area for infiltrators from Syria.

Yamit Evacuation -- Citing Yosi Mas, a leader of the Yamit movement to stop the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, the Jerusalem POST reported that Yamit settlers are receiving "clear signals" from "senior government sources" to remain in the Yamit region settlements because there is a chance that the final withdrawal will not take place by the 25 April deadline. Mas said the sources include some senior Cabinet ministers, but not Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Rafah Curfew -- Following "repeated disturbances" on 2 and 3 January, a curfew was imposed on the Gaza Strip town of Rafah, Jerusalem radio reported. It indicated that the disturbances were the result of tension over the separation of the military and civilian administrations in the Gaza Strip.

Iraq

Israeli Overflights -- INA reported an announcement by an Iraqi military spokesman that two Israeli F-15 aircraft violated Iraqi airspace on the afternoon of 3 January. As during a similar incident on 30 December, INA said the Israeli planes overflew Maqaran-Na'am, near the Saudi border, and were intercepted by Iraqi planes, which forced the Israeli aircraft to flee. IDF radio reported that the IDF spokesman declined to comment on the Iraqi claim.

Commenting on the 30 December incident, an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement, reported by INA on 1 January, that the Israeli incursion into Iraqi airspace was part of the "Zionist-Persian coordination to preoccupy Iraq on more than one front" so as to ease Iraqi pressure on Iran.

Call for Arab Break With Iran -- INA reported that Iraq has called on Arab countries to sever their relations with Iran and expel Iranian diplomatic missions from their territories. The call was made by an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman commenting on the recent expulsion of Iranian diplomats from Bahrain and the YAR.

Tehran on Army Headquarters Explosion -- Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that 200 Popular Army commanders and men were killed when a member of an Iraqi mujahedin group drove a car loaded with explosives into the building housing the Popular Army's general headquarters in Baghdad.

Iran

Velayati Remarks, Tour -- IRNA reported that after two meetings in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on 1 January, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held a press conference in which he denied that Syrian mediation in the Iran-Iraq war had been discussed, asserting that it was not included on the agenda and that reports about such mediation are lies. After his return to Iran the following day, Velayati told Tehran radio that the Syrian leader had thanked the Iranians for an invitation to visit Iran, saying he will do so at the first opportunity. The radio also reported that in a 3 January press conference, Velayati said Iran is willing to listen to anyone who visits the country and wants to talk about the war, but still adheres to its stated conditions for an end to the war with Iraq. During his talks with the Iranians, President al-Asad regarded Iran's conditions as fair and proper, Velayati said, and did not submit proposals of his own for an end to the war. Velayati added that Iran also welcomes visits by the Algerian, Libyan and PLO leaders.

According to another Tehran radio report, Velayati's delegation stopped over in Istanbul on its way back from Syria. The report indicated that the talks with Turkish officials were linked to an impending visit to Iran by a high-ranking Turkish economic and technical delegation.

Oil Team for Libya -- In a statement carried by Tehran radio, the Oil Ministry announced the departure for Libya of 10 senior Iranian Oil Ministry experts. In an interview with the radio, an Oil Ministry official noted that the team is to undertake a survey of Libya's oil industry as a prelude to action by Iran to help the Libyans solve problems caused by the departure of U.S. experts. A 3 January JANA report noted that Libyan oil officials met in Tripoli with the Iranian oil delegation, which expressed Iran's readiness to provide all technical aid to assist Libya's struggle against U.S. "imperialism."

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported that revolution guards arrested 15 members of Peykar and 2 Mojahedin-e Khalq activists in recent raids on opposition hideouts in Tehran. The radio also reported further clashes between government forces and Kurdish rebels in Hamzehabad and near Mahabad at the end of December. Citing ETTELA'AT's 3 January edition, AFP reported that the authorities have executed five Mojahedin since 26 December. According to another AFP report, Supreme Court President Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili denied charges that the authorities executed eight Bahai leaders at Evin Prison on 27 December.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio broadcast an Iranian Joint Staff communique announcing that on 1 January Iranian forces launched an attack against Iraqi forces in the Tavilah area, destroying the command base of Iraq's 116th Brigade and killing or wounding 700 Iraqis. The radio later reported that during the operation Iranian forces penetrated more than seven Iraqi bases inside Iraqi territory.

The 31 December Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, reported intense fighting on the Nowsud front, while the 3 January Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by INA, reported a battle around Nowsud on 2 January in which it claimed 907 Iranians were killed.

The 1 January Iranian Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, claimed Iranian aircraft sank an Iraqi gunboat. According to INA, the Iraqi military spokesman "ridiculed" this claim.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the pipeline that carries Iraqi oil to the Tripoli refinery was blown up, causing a huge fire. Citing AN-NAHAR, KUNA reported that Lebanese Government sources had received an anonymous telephone call claiming that a group calling itself the Iraqi Strugglers' Movement claimed responsibility for the explosion.

According to Voice of Lebanon radio, clashes occurred in Tripoli over the weekend in which six Syrians were killed and six wounded. In southern Lebanon, a Ghanaian soldier serving with UNIFIL was killed and another was wounded when they were attacked on 2 January by unidentified persons, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio also noted that the Palestinians released three southern Lebanese villagers they had been holding for 10 days.

Kuwait

KUNA reported that as of 1 January the price of Kuwaiti oil was reduced from $33 to $32.30 per barrel.

Libya

Tripoli radio broadcast a speech by Petroleum Secretary 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar to the General People's Congress in which he asserted that because of a "plot" led by the United States, the oil market deteriorated during the last half of 1981, adversely affecting the oil revenues of Libya and other progressive OPEC countries. According to Az-Zaq'ar the plot aimed at flooding the world market with oil of "reactionary" countries in order to resist the progressive states in OPEC. He accused Saudi Arabia and other countries of causing an oil glut through overproduction and of refusing to reduce production or deal with the problem within OPEC.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPEECHES, PARADE MARK PALESTINIAN ANNIVERSARY

'Arafat's Speech

JN311845 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Address by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the 18th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Beloved brothers, our heroic people, our generous and sacrificing people, our comrades in arms, comrades in the trenches and in the triumphant destiny. Today is the 18th anniversary of our giant and powerful revolution. This anniversary symbolizes all the great efforts and struggle in the 17th year of the revolution. Your important and fateful victories are raised over your heads. With these victories you have crowded the history of your Arab nation during these difficult and critical Arab times. Only great heroes can stand fast in such rough and turbulent oceans of trouble. Those who can confront these vicissitudes can only be great revolutionary fighters.

Our heroic people in our occupied territories, our struggling masses outside the homeland, our comrades in the same trench and fate, our hero strugglers: Right has now triumphed and the picture is now clear. Our people in our occupied territories have risen with all courage, nobility, faith, determination and firmness against the Zionist enemy and its huge war machine. Our steadfast and noble people in the occupied territories, children, women, men, the elderly and the youth, have succeeded in turning the land into fire under the feet of the colonialist oppressors. Our people are defying the enemy tanks with naked chests and armless bodies. Our noble people have created this recent and splendid uprising that has perplexed the enemy and they have taught this arrogant enemy an unforgettable lesson and dealt him a humiliating blow. Our people have also exposed the enemy's naive and silly game, the so-called new military rule under the guise of the Civilian Administration. You have exposed more of the enemy's faults and intransigence. You also unveiled the plot with all its dimensions and ugly and serious faces. The game has been exposed. Can this naive game deceive us and our noble people or the revolutionaries and the steadfast people? Noever. The enemy has forgotten that our people are mighty people who know how to address and create history and also how to handle it with all its positive and negative aspects. They also know how to change negative factors into positive factors in order to defy this enemy and its supporters.

Masses or our struggler Arab nation, our great generous people, comrades in arms and struggle: The battles we fought together in the past year were many and diversified in form, level and scope. But the most important of these, after our many military battles in which we broke through the barriers of the enemy's lies, illusions, fallacies and boasts, was our political battle -- the battle to assert the independent Palestinian decision -- in which we triumphed. This decision is essential for the future Palestinian battle of destiny.

The strugglers and righteous men who sacrificed their lives for their just cause have declared frankly and openly right from the beginning that there will be no subservience or submission. We have stated that our cause will not be subservient to or steered by anyone. This cause will only be subject to the will of our masses and the noble objectives for which we are fighting.

Today, strugglers of all factions and inclinations, men and women, have risen to defend this revolution and to safeguard this independent Palestinian decision, which today embodies the free will of our noble Arab masses rallying around their Palestinian resolution, strongly defending, shielding and fortifying it.

Here, we need to ponder the responsibility we are shouldering for our cause, people and nation. Our victories and gains were not bestowed on us as charity. They were paid for by martyrs, freemen and fighters. Therefore, we must know how to reap the fruits and bounties of these victories and gains for our kinfolk, people and nation. History does not wait for the hesitant and does not pay attention to the neglectful.

Our land is paid for by our blood. Our blood will not be wasted. Everyone must know here that since we have fought so courageously and achieved these victories and gains, it is our right to steer these victories and gains in the direction of the big objective; in the direction of Jerusalem and Palestine. This is why we called last year the year of the Palestinian option. The Palestinian people have the last say in any equation in the region. We are not prepared to be the object of compromise in a political slave market. We will not allow these victories and gains to be steered in any direction other than that of serving our people, our just cause and our children and their future. This must be known by everyone, far and near.

Our kinfolk and beloved ones in great steadfast Lebanon, masses of noble Lebanon with whom we have been through thick and thin: I announce on this Palestinian and Arab national occasion; I announce from my position and in the name of our people and revolutionaries, that Lebanon lives in our heart and conscience. The return of the Lebanese to one another through a rational dialogue that is motivated by national and pan-Arab conscience and inspired by Arab Lebanon's interests, is one of the issues that our struggle is concerned with because, in addition to being a response to the call of reason and conscience, it is the only guarantee for restoring security, stability and calm to a dear fraternal people. It will also protect Lebanon from Zionist expansionist designs and enable the Palestinian people to devote themselves entirely to its cause and common struggle.

This is our permanent and established stand. We said this in the past and we are repeating today. It will remain so until Lebanon smiles again and until its citizens are reassured and unity is restored to its territory and people. Proceeding from this firm and principled stand, we consider our presence in Lebanon and the rest of the Arab countries to be temporary until the victory of the revolution and the return to the Palestinian homeland.

We declare openly and loudly and with full consciousness and awareness that we reject resettlement and a substitute homeland. We will not accept anything short of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

Our Arab masses: The temporary breakup in Arab solidarity that took place in Fes confirms the soundness of our course and logic in adhering to Arab solidarity, an effective weapon capable of facing all challenges. The Zionist and imperialist challenges confirm that our Arab nation is in dire and urgent need of effective and objective solidarity to face the serious events through which our area has passed as a result of As-Sadat's fall and the deadlock reached by Camp David as well as the autonomy plot. These serious events are also represented by the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war with its material, life and moral losses for everyone, despite our continued and responsible attempts and despite the political movements carried out by the friend and brother to end this war. These are also represented by the Lebanese events, the Bright Star maneuvers by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, the U.S. bases, the U.S.-Israeli alliance which endangers our nation, the recent Israeli threat to launch war and aggression and the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights after its ill-omened decision to annex Jerusalem.

Is not, my brothers, the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor a true and practical interpretation of the enemy decision to strike at the Arab nation's civilization and scientific and technological progress?

Are not Israeli strikes against Beirut, the second Arab capital to be hit after Baghad, and the fall of thousands of victims and martyrs through the official and organized Zionist war of annihilation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples the true interpretation of this Israeli-imperialist policy which threatens our nation and its existence, our future and our civilization? These challenges are an attempt to cow our Arab nation. But the Arab nation is too great to be cowed.

As the basic and difficult figure in the Middle East equation, the Palestinian revolution is imposing its presence and is driving home the fact that no peace, solution, stability or security can be realized by jumping over the inalienable unnegotiable and rational rights of our people, including our right to return, to self-determination and to establish our independent and free state of our Palestinian national soil.

Armed with this confidence and vigilance of the dimensions of this struggle, we carried our intensive political moves on all levels. We visited Tokyo in an attempt to gain new friends and develop their positions toward our just cause. We also visited the DPRK, Vietnam and the PRC to strengthen our old friendships with well over 1 billion people who side with us and support our struggle and to interpret this support practically, militarily and politically. These visits were followed by the historic visit to the friendly Soviet Union which leads the socialist and progressive camp. Hence, the comradely great initiative when our friend Comrade President Leonid Brezhnev, in the name of the friendly Soviet peoples, announced the complete legal diplomatic recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and their revolution, and raised our mission in Moscow to the level of an embassy like other recognized states. This qualitative step in the USSR-Palestinian relations is a unique political event affecting the drafting of the international political resolutions. In the name of our people and in my own name I express appreciation this firm comradely stand of the Soviet Union and the other friendly socialist countries on the issue of Palestine.

Then came my last visit to the friendly country of Greece with its new socialist government, headed by struggler Leader Andreas Papandreou. It was an occasion for Europe to express, through the ancient and historical Greek gate, its true sympathy with our people and their struggle. Greece announced its full recognition of the PLO and its mission there. This friendly principled stand, this courageous Greek stand has become the real criterion for judging the stands of the Western European capitals in the EEC.

Brothers, our great people, our brothers and comrades in arms: Since we consider national unity the main pillar of our struggle and victories and gains, we must assert the importance and genuineness of this unity among the masses of our people inside and outside our occupied territory; this good people who are known for their great national and Arab pride. For it is the masses of our people who protect the rifles of our revolution, which is also their shield, and provide them with life and genuine revolutionism which stem from deep cultural roots and mature and enlightened democracy, which has become a blessed characteristic of this giant revolution and a unique experiment in revolutionary democracy in our contemporary world. We must safeguard, protect, strengthen and firmly establish national unity among ourselves without infringements or excesses.

Brother fighers, brave strugglers, our heroic struggler people, masses of our noble Arab nation: Let all hands be clasped, let all rifles gather, let all wills unite, let all forces unify and let all our people in the good Holy Land gather together because victory is coming and dawn is breaking. The future belongs to us and to our coming generations. This is the year of the victorious march in the direction of Palestine.

To you, my brothers and comrades in arms, in the trenches and destiny, I send warmest greetings from the bottom of my heart and the conscience of your nation.

With hearts full of faith and certainty, we feel we are on the edges of the homeland and the verge of victory. We have a rendezvous with our steadfast kinfolk. We have a rendezvous with our flag which will wave on the minarets, churches, plains, hills and mountains of beloved liberated Jerusalem. We smell the scent of the land. We have a rendezvous with these truthful, loyal and patient masses. We have a rendezvous with the new fate. We have a rendezvous with the dawn which will follow the long dark night.

Finally, in the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, and to enter the enter your temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verse] it is a revolution until victory. Your brother, Abu 'Ammar.

Habash's Speech

NC010910 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0735 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Address by PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash on anniversary of Palestinian revolution -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] Oh masses of our Palestinian people, oh masses of our struggling nation, oh forces of progress, peace and socialism in the world: on the 17th anniversary [as received] of the Palestinian revolution, I find it my duty, first and above anything else, to address deep and sincere greetings of appreciation to brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], to the brother members of the Fatah Central Committee, to the members of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and to all the cadres and fighers of Fatah and the Palestinian revolution.

Oh masses of our Palestinian people: On this anniversary, it is our duty to put forward before our masses our expectations of the conspiratorial and aggressive designs that we will face this year and at the same time to define our main weapons in confronting these plots. It is my duty to put on record that this year we will witness a great escalation in the aggressiveness of Israel, Zionism and imperialism. We will face new attempts to strike at our revolution in Lebanon and to strike at the struggle of our masses in the occupied territory. We will also face ferocious attempts to strike at all the national regimes and national liberation movements in the Arab world which back the Palestinian revolution.

We can predict these things in the light of the escalation of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism in general and in the light of the escalation of the aggressiveness of the Zionist entity. However, men and the aged -- will be able to stand fast against all these plots as they stood fast throughout 1981 in the face of all plots and attacks.

Oh masses of our Palestinian people: With our main weapons -- with the weapon of real, serious and sincere national unity based on clear programs, especially those approved during the 14th session of the Palestinian National Council, with the weapon of strong adherence to the gun, with the weapon of complete mobilization of all the Palestinian masses, with the weapon of political clarity that enlightens the masses to the plots of Arab reaction which is trying to benefit from the military blows Israel is dealing to us, with the weapon of cohesion with the Lebanese National Movement and with the Lebanese masses, with the weapon of the stadfastness tripartite alliance between Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, with the weapon of mobilizing all the Arab masses so that they may contribute in defending the revolution and with the weapon of strengthening our friendship and alliance with the socialist bloc countries, above all the great Soviet Union, the loyal friend of our revolution -- with these weapons, we shall triumph.

Hawatimah's Address

NC011318 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Address by Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah on the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] We bid farewell to 1981, which saw great victories scored by our revolution. These victories were won after sharp pain, tears, and even rivers of blood, but they are actual and real victories. In 1981, all the plans of the occupation forces and of the Camp David alliance to implement the administration plan, which Ar'iel Sharon presented in an attempt to implement a distorted autonomy to ensure the continuation of the policy of settlements and annexation under the flag of the Israeli-Zionist occupation preparatory to the future annexation of the West Bank and Gaza sector to the colonial and expansionist occupation state, exactly as it recently annexed the Syrian Golan to the state of this occupation.

The enemy has realized that he does not have a free hand and this criminal, hostile and arrogant, has been paralyzed. The enemy was compelled to accept the cease-fire because his settlements in the Galilee area in the northern part of our country, Palestine, had become a daily target of intensive rocket and artillery shelling, forcing the inhabitants, who have settled in our country, to stay in the shelters for very long hours. The enemy's prime minister was compelled one day to stay in a shelter for 8 hours.

We receive the new year and bid farewell the past year which also saw other great victories. The Arab reactionary plans, which were an attempt to give a boost to the Camp David alliance, have collapsed, particularly after the execution of traitor As-Sadat. These plans were also an attempt to give a bright image to the Egyptian As-Sadat regime without As-Sadat himself and to meet the Camp David [agreement] in the middle of the road.

We also bid farewell to 1981 when our revolution and people have achieved all these great things in addition to raising the international reputation of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. These achievements were crowned by the full diplomatic recognition of the PLO's representative in the Soviet Union. This recognition is a promise by the great friend, the Soviet Union, to our people to support them until they complete their victories and establish their independent state on the soil of Palestine. These achievements were crowned again on the eve of the end of this year by the visit of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Greece. Friendly Greece has accorded full diplomatic recognition to the PLO. We are thus invading Western Europe itself through the democratic and socialist forces in Europe with a view to reaching the broadest part of public opinion and impelling all the West European governments to recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of our people in 1982.

Military Parade

NC011219 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], members of Fatah Central Committee and leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement attended the big military parade which was held in western Beirut this morning on the occasion of the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

Thousands of fighters and militia forces participated in the parade with their light- and heavy-caliber weapons. Symbolic units representing the various forces passed by the main reviewing stand, which was set up in front of the Arab University of Beirut. Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, saluted the participating units.

Groups of the Palestinian revolution and the Army of Arab Lebanon participated in the parade. Modern missile guns and field guns appeared in addition to tanks, which participated for the first time in the military parade held on this occasion.

Units of the naval and air forces and of the special forces participated in the parade in addition to Cub and Girl Guide units and medical units belonging to the Palestinian Red Crescent.

Fraternal and friendly delegations from all parts of the world participated in the military parade. These delegations came to participate in the celebrations marking the Palestinian revolution's 18th anniversary and to stress the support of the justice- and peace-loving forces in the world for the just struggle of our people.

The radio correspondent reported that the military parade showed the Palestinian revolution has new sophisticated weapons.

PPSF Message to 'Arafat

NC010950 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0725 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Congratulations from Dr Samir Ghashah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF], to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces on the Palestinian revolution anniversary -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Excerpts] On the 17th anniversary [as received] of the Palestinian revolution, it pleases me to convey through you the warmest greetings of struggle to all the brother leaders, cadres, fighters and members of Fatah, wishing you continuing progress along the path of the long struggle toward the achievement of the objectives and aspirations of our struggling people for liberation and victory.

Our vanguard Palestinian revolution has forged with blood the road of liberation and return. Today it stands high, like a giant, despite all the plots and terrorism, thus affirming the greatness of our sacrificing people who have forged with their chaste blood the road to the liberation of Palestine and who have proved the ability of struggling peoples to surmount all ordeals and difficulties, regardless of the plots of the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary enemies.

On this glorious anniversary, we greet our struggling Palestinian people wherever they are, especially those inside the occupied territory. Through their continuous upheavals and their firm and clear stand toward all plots, our people have proved to the whole world that they consider the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that they insist on continuing the struggle in all its forms until they achieve all their national objectives.

'ARAFAT CONFERS WITH SOVIET CHARGE IN LEBANON

JN021522 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Plo Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon. The meeting dealt with the latest political developments in the area in light of the Israeli military buildup and military concentrations in south Lebanon.

PLO OFFICIAL VIEWS SAUDI PLAN, OTHER ISSUES

GF031940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Doha, 2 Jan (QNA) -- Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement Fatah, says the official Palestinian position on the Saudi peace plan will be announced after further consultations with the Saudi leadership. He pointed out that a high-level Palestinain delegation will take a comprehensive Arab tour to explain the Palestinian position on the latest developments and reach a unified stand in case the Fes summit is resumed shortly.

In a statement to the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH today, Mr al-Hasan noted that the Israeli enemy survives on the dispersion and absence of Arab solidarity.

The Palestinian official ruled out the possibility of complete unification of the guerrilla organizations. He pointed out that the Communist Party and the Ba'th Party, for instance, cannot be unified. Besides, Fatah cannot be unified with other organizations.

He stressed the unification of strategic positions among the various organizations, particularly the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, to end the Zionist presence in Palestine.

Khalid al-Hasan stressed the existence of Palestinian national unity as illustrated by the Palestinian people's adherence to the PLO as its sole legitimate representative. He said: "What is required is an advanced step in the direction of unifying the revolution." He pointed out that the differences in the Palestinian arena are the result of contradictory Arab positions, not strategic differences.

On possible changes in Egyptian policy following the assassination of former President Anwar as-Sadat, the coming of President Husni Mubarak and the expected Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April, Mr al-Hasan said: "We await a change in Egyptian policy and Egypt's return to Arab ranks."

Asked about the new Palestinian view on the Iraqi-Iranian war and its position on the mediation undertaken by Kuwait and Syria to end the war, Khalid al-Hasan stressed that the PLO is in favor of ending the war and supports any effort in this direction. He added that the success of this mediation is in the hands of the fighting parties, particularly Iran. He continued: To tell the truth, Iraq has announced several times its agreement to end the war in a way that guarantees the interests of the two countries.

Mr al-Hasan denied he had stated that he had evidence of an armaments relationship between Iran and Iraq. He said: "I was speaking about reports in international newspapers on such a relationship aimed at paying off Israel debts to Iran in the form of arms." He added: "If that is true, then it is to be regretted, particularly when Iran did not announce that."

NIMR SALIH LEAVES FRENCH HOSPITAL FOR TUNIS

NC021758 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Lyons, France, 2 Jan (AFP) -- Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], a member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Palestinian organisation, who underwent a lung operation in France last month, left here for Tunis today.

He was hospitalized at Grenoble on December 6.

OAPEC URGES MEMBERS TO INVEST IN EXPLORATION

LD021312 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jan (KUNA) -- The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, has urged the Arab oil producing countries to invest their available credits in oil exploration operations in new areas in the rest of the Arab homeland and in other developing countries.

In its monthly bulletin issued at its headquarters here today, OAPEC drew attention to the fact that in order to proceed with such operations, the Arab oil producing countries should facilitate exchanges of information and expertise and coordinate among themselves to formulate a better view of the possibilities of the existence of oil outside their frontiers.

In the editorial of its January issue the bulletin said the exchange of expertise and information will also have ramifications on exploration within their own borders and on cooperation with their neighbors, especially in the joint fields on the borders.

OAPEC added that there are geophysical and economic justications for such cooperation in view of the difficulty and cost of future explorations and the drop in the success rate. It stressed that responsibility for exploration has become the responsibility and duty of the oil producing countries since they took charge of their own oil industries.

Moreover, the availability of relatively huge financial credits in a number of these countries allows them to enter the exploration sphere within their investment strategy.

APU MEETING MOVED AT JORDAN/IRAQ REQUEST

JN041228 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Amman, 4 Jan (PETRA) -- The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) will meet on 30 January in Kuwait, instead of Lebanon at the request of Jordan and Iraq.

Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni stated that Jordan and Iraq proposed the transfer of the APU meetings from Lebanon to Kuwait in view of the prevailing situation in Lebanon.

At-Talhuni said the Jordanian and Iraqi request was sent to the participating parliaments and received unanimous approval. At-Talhuni added that he received notification yesterday from the head of the Kuwaiti National Assembly informing him of Kuwait's approval to hold the meetings in Kuwait.

At-Talhuni said that attempts to prevent the meeting of the political committee of the European Council in Jerusalem and the Israeli annexation of the Golan have been added to the agenda of the meetings scheduled to be held at the end of this month.

BAHRAIN

AMIR MEETS WITH VISITING FATAH OFFICIAL

GF031024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0953 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah this morning received Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, who is currently visiting Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and Yasin ash-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

After the meeting, Khalid al-Hasan said his visit aims to restore Arab solidarity so the Arab nation can face the challenges currently being created by Zionism and the Arab nation's enemies. He said other Palestinian delegations are currently visiting other Arab countries for the same purpose.

The Palestinian official said he discussed overall Arab and Palestinian issues and developments with the Bahraini amir. He said: The amir emphasized the return of Arab solidarity to confront threats against the Arab nation. He lauded Bahrain's stand toward the PLO, stressing that Bahrain has been one of the foremost supporters of the PLO.

Regarding the PLO's stand on the sabotage plot uncovered recently in Bahrain, Khalid al-Hasan said: The PLO reiterates its condemnation of such acts, whether they originate from an Arab or foreign country. He added that the PLO also rejects any type of conspiracy, noting that the PLO has recently announced its stand on the plot.

The Palestinian official arrived in Manama earlier today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ LISTS SABOTAGE GROUP LEADERS

GF031859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1831 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 3 Jan (WAKH) -- Those accused in the sabotage plot who were arrested recently in Bahrain will appear before an investigating magistrate tomorrow, Monday, to register their confessions. The accused's confessions confirm the role of the so-called "Islamic front" [al-jabhah al-Islamiyah] in the sabotage plot. The front planned the plot in Tehran, supervised the training of the members of the sabotage network and supplied them with arms that were smuggled to Bahrain.

The Bahraini AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has learned that through the confessions of the accused, Bahraini security forces have been able to learn the members of the sabotage network's command.

In a report to be published tomorrow, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says this command is headed by Hadi Modarresi, who escaped from the shah's regime and took refuge in Bahrain. He left Bahrain in August 1979 when his passport expired.

The command includes 12 members. They are:

1. Muhammad Muhsin Sayyid Ni'mah al-'Alawi
2. 'Abd ar-Rida Ghulam Ghulum Muhammad
3. Sayyid Ja'far Sayyid 'Abbas Sayyid Ja'far Sayyid Sharaf

4. Hamid Rida Husayn Rida
5. Muhammad Khalaf Muhammad Hafizi
6. 'Abd al-Jalil 'Abbas Ibrahim Khalaf
7. Hasan 'Ali Muhsin 'Ali al-Muhandis
8. 'Abd al-Hasan Musa Ghulum Husayn
9. Ghazi Muhsin Khalil Muhsin al-Halawaji
10. Yusuf Ahmad 'Ali Haji Kamal
11. Yahya 'Abbas 'Ali Kamal
12. Sayyid Bahsir Sayyid 'Abbas Sayyid Ja'far Sayyid Sharaf

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has learned that the Bahraini Interior Ministry has called on these persons to return to Bahrain to appear before the investigating magistrate within 3 months. The Interior Ministry warned that if they fail to return legal measures will be taken against them. These include the withdrawal and cancellation of their passports and their trial in absentia.

KUWAIT

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON REGIONAL SECURITY

LD031622 Kuwait KUNA in English 1534 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Jan (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad emphasized today the need for a tight security plan to repress sabotage networks in the region indicating that the only way to counter trouble-making by hostile countries is continuous coordination and consultations among states of the region.

In a statement to AL-MADINAH newspaper published today, he did not rule out the possibility of a sabotage network over the region similar to that recently disclosed in Bahrain.

The super-powers are only concerned with their own interests and they do not care about the security of the region, al-Ahmad pointed out.

On the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, he said talks relating to the issue are being held and an agreement would "hopefully" be reached soon adding that the neutral zone would not cause Kuwait any problems especially that Kuwait "behaves within the frame-work of a one family spirit."

A draft of a security agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia has been submitted by Kuwait to the Saudi Kingdom for study and contacts on this matter are being carried out, the Kuwaiti foreign [as received] minister pointed out.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad described the situation in the Arab world as "hot" adding that the sabotage network in Bahrain and the situation in Lebanon put the whole region ablaze.

Praising the Gulf Cooperation Council, he described it as "the first foundation stone" for cooperation among states of the region. He exmphasized that Arab Gulf states would not accept any foreign assistance to maintain their security.

IRAQI ENVOY QUESTIONED ON WAR MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD031320 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jan (KUNA) -- Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani today held a meeting with Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah the acting prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait. They discussed bilateral relations and the developments of the situation in the region.

After the meeting 'Umar Ghani told journalists that Iraq "is still adhering to its firm and clear posture vis-a-vis the efforts being exerted to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war." He said: "We are in favor of these efforts, together with adhering to all our national and pan-Arab rights to land and water."

Replying to a question about reported efforts by Syria and Kuwait to mediate between Iraq and Iran the Iraqi ambassador confined himself to say: "Up till now there is nothing new in this sphere."

QATAR

AMIR, FATAH OFFICIAL DISCUSS ARAB SOLIDARITY

GF021430 Doha QNA in Arabic 1122 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 2 Jan (QNA) -- Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received in Doha today Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, who is currently visiting Doha. They discussed current Arab and international issues in general, developments in the Middle East and Palestinian issues in particular, and the need for the restoration of Arab solidarity to face the requirements of the coming stage.

Khalid al-Hasan participated in PLO celebrations held in Doha yesterday on the occasion of the 17th anniversary [as received] of the Palestinian armed revolution.

Fatah Official Departs

GF030840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0824 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 3 Jan (WAKH) -- Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, left Qatar for Bahrain this morning at the conclusion of his 5-day visit to the country. The visit was part of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

During this visit, the Fatah official held talks with senior Qatari officials on the current Arab and international situation in general and developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue in particular. They also discussed the steps that need to be taken to restore Arab solidarity for the next stage.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY IN DHAHRAN

LD010347 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2045 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, this evening [words indistinct] at the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Air Base in Dhahran within his highness' current tour of a number of institutions of the government departments in the eastern region. Later his highness the amir made an on site tour during which he inspected a number of the numerous establishments and sectors of the base. His highness listened to an explanation about the progress of work and projects which [words indistinct] currently.

His highness went to the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Hall at the Institute of Technical Studies. His highness gave an instructive speech to the officers of (the armed forces) and to those affiliated with the institute in which he expressed his pleasure with his visit to the various state sectors and services. His highness praised the great efforts made by officials in the Saudi Army command headed by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the commander in chief of the armed forces, and His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation. His highness also talked about a number of local and international affairs.

His highness said that prior to World War II Britain occupied Asia [as received] and a part of Africa and the Middle East and most of the Arab countries [words indistinct] energies or for their strategic positions. As for the kingdom, its conditions were harsh, consisting of nothing but desert and mountains devoid of any signs of wealth.

His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz declared that the kingdom's foreign policy rests on firm foundations which do not alter and are not tied to anyone secretly or openly but are mainly tied to the Islamic framework, the Arab framework, the interests of the Islamic nation and the interests of the Arab nation. In that connection, he pointed out that not having established relations with the countries of the Eastern camp does not mean indifference [words indistinct]. The kingdom realizes that the Eastern camp has its weight and value in the international community but until now there have been no reasons for establishing such relations. He said we do not harbor enmity toward the Eastern camp but, on the contrary, we respect any human being who respects the kingdom, its beliefs and traditions, and there will be some form of friendship between us even if it is not through diplomatic representation.

His highness dealt with Saudi-American relations and described them as relations of friendship and mutual interests despite the disagreements that occur every now and then and which are imagined by some to be deep-rooted. He said (?when these problems occur we find) a pleasant readiness on the part of U.S. officials to resolve them, and we [words indistinct] safeguard first and last the interests of the kingdom, whether in our relations with America or any European, Asian or African country. He emphasized that in no situation could there be any neglect or concession of the kingdom's interests which were gained through its efforts and the efforts of its sons, and there could be no interference in the kingdom's internal affairs, or a non-Arab or non-Islamic [word indistinct]. However, friendship in international relations is required and desired and that is the kingdom's path in its relations with the countries of the world as a whole.

His Highness Amir Fahd dealt in his speech with the campaign of abuse and skepticism to which the kingdom had been subjected over the past 2 years, and he said the reasons for such campaigns are well known. They are due to our adherence to Islamic beliefs and our standing up for Islam in the East and in the West, and to our amazing development speed. We have become a great base for the Arab nation helping our sister Arab countries without any ties or conditions.

Editorials on Speech

LD021418 Riyadh SPA in English 1250 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Jan (SPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd's speech at the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dharan highlighting the kingdom's foreign policy's basic aim of realising the greater interests of Arab and Islamic world appeared for editorial comment in today's newspapers.

Hailing the outlines provided by Crown Prince Fahd on Saudi Arabia's foreign policy, AL-JAZIRAH newspaper said: "The kingdom has introduced a unique policy for utilizing international influence in the service of Arab issues and has pursued a pioneering experiment in the political and economic fields for promoting good relations with neighbouring countries for the welfare of all these nations with out neglecting its national interests."

Referring to Prince Fahd's remarks, the paper said: "The kingdom's rational and balanced policy has gained international respect and the needed strength for pushing ahead international efforts for serving the issues of freedom and national integrity in the face of growing world suffering from imperialist actions and pressures of neo-colonisation."

The paper observed the kingdom's foreign policy was very ably reorganized the process of exercising political and economic influence, both at the regional and international level.

Meanwhile, AL-MADINAH in its main editorial: "Fahd's Concern of the Arabs" hailed the crown prince's rationalization of the kingdom's foreign policy projections and his wise philosophy exposing the dimensions and dangers of the contemporary phase in the history of the Arab nation faced with evil ambitions and designs from the powers of the East and the West.

The paper urged Arabs to benefit and commit themselves to the Saudi Arabian experiment of adhering to the sublime Islamic faith and Arab solidarity and unity.

AL-BILAD noted Prince Fahd has explained to the Saudi youth his personal visualizations on means of achieving information and knowledge of all sciences within the comprehensive framework of Islam. "The Kingdom's efforts in pursuit of peace was prompted to expose the true picture of Zionist and imperialist attempts that are becoming great hurdles for world peace and stability," the paper said.

The paper observed the kingdom's leadership's national efforts have enabled the building up future men of the country and has successfully realized great achievements on the path of progress in a record time.

AR-RIYAD newspaper pointed out that the diagnosis provided by Prince Fahd to the university students was basically aimed at exposing the dangers threatening Islam and Arabism and to explain to the students "the distinguished position occupied by Saudi Arabia in the Arab and Islamic world and its role in dealing with the Arab and Islamic issues. This historic role of the kingdom has become target of some regional powers, who are not ashamed to stop their repeated attempts to distrub its peace and stability and harm its interests."

"Although the kingdom is aware of its national responsibility and is going ahead with its constructive policy, it is not taken by surprise with the discovery of an abortive attempt engineerted by Iran against a Gulf country. The kingdom considers this attempt as part of a desperate design to distract the world attention from the happenings within the Iranian borders" the paper added.

"The rulers in Iran should not overlook the unchangeable truth, relating to excellent relations between the people and the leadership of the kingdom. The Iranian regime should stop its ill-intentions and envy against its neighbouring countries and oppressions on the Iranian people," the paper noted.

"The kingdom's adherence to the sublime faith is a firm basis in words and actions and it is not at all mere slogans as propagated by the [word indistinct], disregarding their commitment to the continued process of barbaric killings never seen in the history of humanity," the paper added.

FAHD TALKS TO STUDENTS ABOUT PEACE PLAN

LD021856 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1555 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Report on an "open dialogue" session between Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and lecturers, students and others affiliated to the Dhahran Petroleum and Minerals University "at the end of last week"]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 Jan (SPA) -- Replying to a question on the nature of the Saudi peace plan to achieve peace in the Middle East, its aims and whether it is still standing after the Fes summit, his royal highness said, it is the right of every Arab, moreover it is his duty, to think of the ideal way to achieve peace in the region and not surrender.

He added that it would be desirable for peace to be achieved through the realization of legitimate Arab rights. Thus he described the Saudi plan as no more nor less than an honest Saudi effort. He recalled that it started as his own idea; it was blessed by His Majesty King Khalid and he then explained it to SPA in his capacity as a Saudi official.

Prince Fahd went on to say that the world discussed this plan for almost 4 and 1/2 months before the Fes summit. It was discussed by the leaders of Europe, Asia, Africa and most of the Arab countries. Views on it were expressed by numerous countries, races and ideologies, although the kingdom did not seek its adoption. Rather its aim was to merely try to search for the best solution, in whatever context, since it is not bound or obligated to anybody.

The Saudi plan, his highness explained, is no more than a mere opinion concerning the Arab nation and consequently it should be put forward whatever support it wins. Thus it was not necessary to hold consultations before submitting it.

The crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said that His Majesty King Khalid gave a full and detailed explanation of the plan to the fraternal leaders of the sister Gulf states at their conference in Riyadh which preceded the Fes summit, and he informed them that the plan will be submitted to the Arab summit which includes all the leaders of the Arab states.

His royal highness added that when he felt in Fes that there were arguments about the plan, he wanted to prevent the leaders of the Arab nation from imagining that Saudi Arabia was clinging to the plan or that it had become its main target or a principle which it did not want to abandon or that it has committed itself to any state or that the plan was suggested by any side, and so his royal highness asked the presidency of the conference on behalf of Saudi Arabia to withdraw the plan from the agenda and to consider it nonexistant. He mentioned that he adopted this stance not because of anger, but to open the way to a better plan if there were an alternative, and this is what Saudi Arabia is seeking.

Prince Fahd explained that Saudi Arabia measures its actions from the viewpoint of realizing interests and benefits and from this consideration Saudi Arabia sees that its plan is useful because it achieves Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland and the establishment of a Palestinian state under PLO leadership and because it openly demands Israel's withdrawal from east Jerusalem which was under Arab control before 1967. All these things are what we wish and which were stipulated by previous Arab summit conferences.

Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz declared that he did not present another plan at the Fes summit, that no modification to the Saudi plan was proposed, and that none of the speakers objected, criticized or demanded the withdrawal of the plan, or objected to one of its clauses on which observations were made. However, it was decided that the project should remain on the agenda of the Arab summit and become its plan. Some brothers expressed their hope that the kingdom considered the project an Arab and not a Saudi plan. Thus the plan went out of the Saudi circle into the Arab circle and the kingdom's stance on it was the same as that of all the Arab countries. His royal highness also declared that he cannot predict a date for the resumption of the Fes summit to discuss the plan and whether it will be after April as has been reported. But he expressed his confidence that the plan, which would gain much for the Arabs, would be approved, especially since Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, declared his support for the plan the first moment it was submitted, and also renewed his support at the Fes summit.

In reply to a question on the progressive studies for the preparation of a basic system for government, for the Consultative Council and the region's system, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stressed the state's concern on that subject and its endeavor to produce them in the most perfect form. He said that those studies were about to finish and that they would of course be revised by the king and his appointees and that this would take no more than a few months. He added that the aim of these studies is for the systems to be purposeful, constructive and beneficial for the homeland and for the citizens, and to emerge in their correct framework and to be adaptable for future development.

Asked about the Saudi islands of Tiran and Sanafir, which Israel occupied in 1967 when they were still under Egypt's charge, Prince Fahd said the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir asked that the two islands be placed under Egypt's supervision and responsibility so that it might benefit from their important strategic position in the Gulf of Aqaba. The late King Faysal, he said, could only comply with 'Abd an'Nasir's wish from his belief that the battle was one and the interests were common. Then came the 1967 events with their extremely evil consequences which included Israeli forces' occupation of the two islands in the wake of their occupation of Sinai, from which they have now made a partial withdrawal to be completed in April, as is known.

Prince Fahd expressed his opinion that the Egyptian Government and president are directly responsible for the restoration of the two islands to their motherland.

With regard to progress toward the implementation of a military draft in the kingdom, Prince Fahd said that the study of the system is nearing completion. It centers now on one important point, he said, that is, whether to make military service last 2 years or 1 in such a spacious country as the kingdom with its urban and desert regions.

Prince Fahd expressed his confidence that all Saudi citizens will wish to join a military service to serve their homeland. But he pointed out that citizens are scattered all over the desert regions where it is difficult to rally and recruit them the same way urban inhabitants are.

Prince Fahd said that he prefers a noncompulsory military service system, that is, it should be left for each citizen to decide for himself whether to enlist or not. However, he added, the whole matter is still under review by the Defense Ministry and other military circles to decide on the system most suitable for the kingdom and compatible with its nature and traditions, for any system depends on the feasibility of its enforcement, otherwise there is no point in initiating it.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD011222 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has emphasized that the resumption of diplomatic relations between the kingdom and Libya represents a practical beginning for the settlement of Arab differences, and for paving the way for the success of the forthcoming Arab summit. The basic framework for the success of joint Arab action.

In a statement published by the paper 'UKAZ, today, his highness expressed the hope that the Arab body will prove to be strong and healthy. His highness also expressed the conviction that the next stage will be a stage of Arab reconcilation. He said that efforts are being made not only by the kingdom but also by other Arab states in order to set aside Arab differences.

His highness pointed out that concentrating Arab action does not depend solely on exchanges of visits by Arab leaders but also, to a large extent, on the existence of a sincere intention and desire to remove Arab differences. At the conclusion of his statement his highness stressed that as long as good intentions exist, Arab action will be further concentrated for the good of this nation.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVES IN JIDDA 3 JAN

GF040639 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 3 Jan (WAKH) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here this evening on an offcial visit to Saudi Arabia. Mr Klibi said upon arrival that his visit to Saudi Arabia is the beginning of consultations on the Arab situation prior to resuming the Arab summit. He said he hopes these consultations will succeed.

The Arab League secretary general also expressed satisfaction over the resumption of relations between Saudi Arabia and Libya. He said this will bolster Arab solidarity and that Arab countries have affirmed their readiness to place the general good and solidarity above all other considerations.

Referring to Arab efforts to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, Mr Klibi said he hopes these efforts will succeed in the near future. He called on the Arab nation to intensify efforts and bolster solidarity to face the threat menacing it following the Zionist enemy's annexation of the Golan Heights. He said he hopes the Arab nation will remain convinced of this threat when it resumes the Fes summit so it can build firm bases and put forward a firm Arab strategy to face foreign threats.

The Arab League secretary general noted the efforts that some Arab parties are making to convince the United States to support Arab rights and justice and to put an end to Israeli practices in order to serve Arab-U.S. friendship and perpetuate peace in the region.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR RECEIVES UNITY TALKS DELEGATION HEAD

EA311454 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad this evening received 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, leader of the southern side in the joint constitutional committee of the two parts of the homeland, who reported to him on the results of the 13th session of the joint consitutional committee which ended its meeting in San'a' today.

"He handed him a joint message from the committee to the Yemeni Council, to which is attached the draft constitution of the unified state.

"The brother secretary general expressed his gratification at the results of the joint constitutional committee meeting. He stressed that the Yemeni Council will examine the draft constitution of the unified state and will strive to take practical steps which will lead to the implementation of the constitution."

DECREES REINSTATE JOURNALISTS, PROFESSORS

NC031110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today issued two republican decrees reinstating 30 journalists and 29 university professors in their previous jobs:

The following is the text of the republican decree in relation to the journalists:

Article one, [no article two provided]. Reinstatement has been approved for journalists and other persons, whose names appear in the following list, to their previous jobs in the national press establishments and the radio and television union, on the day this republican decree No 489 for the year 1981 is issued:

1. Mahmud Muhammad Muhammad 'Ali
2. Jalal ash-Shafi'i 'Ashri
3. Mahmud Ahmad as-Sayyid Salim
4. Iltaf 'Awad Shatta
5. 'Abd al-Hamid Khalil Ghazi
6. Nawrisi 'Abduh Ahmad
7. Mustafa Ibrahim al-'Abbari
8. Ahmad Musaylihi Musa
9. Muhammad Sayfi 'Abd al-Qadir
10. Tal'at Rizq Hanna
11. Mahmud 'Abd al-Majid
12. Mahmud 'Awad Mustafa
13. Muhammad Mamduh Taha
14. Siham Sayyid Ahmad Bayyumi
15. Muhammad 'Izz ad-Din Kamil
16. Wadi' Amin Hanna 'Atiyah
17. Mustafa Bahjat Badawi
18. Tahiyyah 'Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad
19. Siham Muhammad Hashim as-Samman
20. Husayn Fahmi Husayn
21. As-Sayyid Ibrahim Mallah
22. Rif'at as-Sa'id Bayyumi
23. Muhammad Kamil Zuhayr
24. Muhammad 'Abd al-Quddus Ihsan
25. Hamid Zaydan Hamid Ghunaym
26. Ibrahim Muhammad Yunis
27. Ahmad Farghali Mustafa
28. Muhammad Salah Ahmad Zaki
29. Shafi' 'Abd ar-Rahman Shalabi
30. Yusuf Ya'qub Marzuq, alias 'Abd al-Malik

The following is the text of the republican decree in relation to the university professors:

Article one. Reinstatement has been approved for the following persons to their previous teaching jobs in the universities and higher institutes on the day this Republican Decree No 490 for the year 1981 is issued.

Article two. This decree shall be published in the official gazette and put into effect the date it is issued. The following are the names:

1. Dr Muhammad Hamid Duwaydar
2. Dr Sami 'Abd al-Mun'im Muhammad Tu'aymah al-Jurn
3. Dr Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Sayyid Ahmad
4. Dr Hilmi Muhammad Sadiq Hathut
5. Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Wadud Khalil
6. Dr Muhammad Ashraf Bayyumi

7. Dr Abu al-Hasan Qutub 'Abd al-'Aziz
8. Dr 'Izzat Qurani 'Abd ar-Rahim
9. Dr Murad Wahbah Jubran
10. Dr Hamid Ibrahim al-Mawsili
11. Dr Mamduh Kamil al-Mawsili
12. Dr Jabir Ahmad as-Sa'id 'Asfur
13. Dr Sa'id Salah ad-Din-Nasha'i
14. Dr as-Sayyid Muhammad as-Sayyid Ibrahim 'Abd ar-Rasul
15. Dr Ahmad Sabri 'Abd al-Ghaffar
16. Dr 'Ali Rif'at 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi
17. Dr 'Adil Ahmad 'Ali Hashish
18. Dr Zakariya 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Haddad
19. Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Khaliq Lashin
20. Dr Mahmud Muhammad as-Saqqa
21. Dr 'Amru Muhyi ad-Din Muhammad Amin
22. Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Muhammad Kamal Hashish
23. Dr Na'man Muhammad Khalil Jum'ah
24. Dr Mustafa Zahir Sulayman
25. Dr Mahmud 'Atif 'Ali Muhammad al-Banna
26. Dr Nasr Hamid Rizq
27. Dr Yahya 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jamal
28. Dr Mukhtar Muhammad at-Tuhami
29. Dr Ibrahim Saqr 'Ali Husni

Mubarak Comments

NC021406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- At the conclusion of his meetings today, President Husni Mubarak told newsmen that the reinstatement of newsmen and university instructors in their previous posts, from which they had earlier been transferred, should be followed by adherence to public opinion and by refraining from living in the past. The president also said he hopes that all [concerned] will abide by this stand based on the public's interests.

In regard to the number of Mirage-2000 planes to be purchased from France, the president said this deal will be completed in phases.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NAMES NEW CABINET 3 JAN

NC032130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The following presidential decree was issued tonight forming the new Cabinet:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of the Constitution, decrees:

Article 1. Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din is appointed prime minister.

Article 2. Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is appointed deputy prime minister for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali is appointed deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal is appointed deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum.

Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il is appointed deputy prime minister for services and minister of local government.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim is appointed deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs and minister for international investment and cooperation.

Article 3. The following are appointed:

Defense and war production minister	Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah
Minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad affairs	Albert Barsum Salamah
Minister of state for education and scientific research	Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi
Minister of finance	Dr Muhammad Salih ad-Din Hamid
Minister of social insurances and minister of state for social affairs	Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Uthman
Minister of reconstruction and minister of state for housing and land reclamation	Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi
Minister of state for foreign affairs	Dr Butrus Ghali
Minister of state for manpower and training	Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad
Minister of transport, communications and martime transport	Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman
Minister of irrigation and minister of state for Sudan's affairs	Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah
Minister of electricity and energy	Engineer Muhammad Mahir Muhammad 'Uthman
Minister of supply and internal trade	Ahmad Ahmad Nuh
Minister of state for military production	Dr Engineer Jamal as-Sayyid Ibrahim
Minister of state for popular development	Sa'd Muhammad as-Sayyid ash-Shirbini
Minister of justice	Ahmad Samir Sami
Minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs	Muhammad Rashwan Mahmud
Minister of state for culture	Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan
Minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs	Mukhtar Hasan Salim Hani
Minister of state for religious trusts	Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq
Minister of state for health	Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki
Minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development	'Adil Mahmud 'Abd al-Baqi
Minister of state for information	Muhammad Safwat Muhammad Yusuf ash-Sharif
Minister of planning	Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri
Minister of industry and mineral resources	Engineer Fu'ad Ibrahim Abu Zaghlah
Minister of tourism and civil aviation	'Adil Ibrahim Tahir
Minister of interior	Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha
Minister of economy and foreign trade	Dr Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad
Minister of state for agriculture and food security	Dr Yusuf Amin Wali

Article Four: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

MUHYI AD-DIN IN CHARGE OF AL-AZHAR AFFAIRS

NC032152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] A presidential decree has been issued appointing a minister in charge of Al-Azhar affairs:

After perusing the Constitution and Law 103 for 1961 regarding the reorganization of Al-Azhar and its institutions and after perusing Presidential Decree 81 [as heard] for 1982 on the formation of the Cabinet, the president of the republic has decreed:

Article 1: Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din shall be minister in charge of Al-Azhar affairs.

Article 2: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

MORE OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED IN 'UTHMAN CASE

NC040912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo 4 Jan (MENA) -- The office of the socialist public prosecutor is now studying affairs in which some officials are involved. A reference was made to these affairs in the court findings of Rashad 'Uthman's case when it was considered by the Ethics Court.

In reporting this development today, the newspaper AL-AHRAM said that this study will cover the affairs involving the following: Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, former deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, former minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; and Dr Na'im Abu Talib, the former governor of Alexandria. These people had been involved in these affairs before the new Cabinet was formed.

The study will also involve Tawfiq 'Abd al-Hayy, the owner of the (Erich) company for popular development, as a result of the statements made about him by Rashad 'Uthman in the course of the latter's trail.

The study is being conducted by the office of the socialist public prosecutor under a relevant law -- No 79 for 1958. An article of this law stipulates that if a minister commits an offense while in office he will be held accountable, as if he still continues to enjoy immunity [as received].

FRENCH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PAYS 1-DAY VISIT

Remarks on Eve of Visit

NC012232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) -- French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has affirmed that his country's Middle East policy is based on the need for the area's people to live in peace and the Palestinian people's right to establish their homeland on their territory.

In an exclusive interview shown by Cairo television tonight on the occasion of his visit to Egypt which begins tomorrow, Saturday, Claude Cheysson said: I believe my visit to Egypt is important because Egypt is the most important Arab state. Without Egypt, we cannot build anything in the Middle East.

He added: I am happy I will be meeting with Egypt's political leaders, particularly since France and Europe want to be active in the search for peace in the Middle East and with the makers of tomorrow's peace.

Referring to his previous visits to Egypt, Claude Cheysson said: My first [official visit] was as part of the French delegation to the funeral of the late President Anwar as-Sadat -- a man who has left his mark on history. But I visited Egypt more than once when I worked in the European Common Market Committee.

Replying to a question about the principles on which French Middle East policy is built, Claude Cheysson said: The most important principles on which we have built our policy in the Middle East are respect for the rights of man as an individual and as a nation. Consequently, we have decided that the most important is the right of this area's people -- and in particular the Palestinian people -- to a normal future, which means their right to a state.

The French minister added: Another of our principles is the right of the State of Israel and the right of tomorrow's Palestinian state to live in peace and security within internationally recognized borders. Moreover, our principles also include respect for UN resolutions and the peace agreement.

The French minister explained his country's stand on resolving the Palestinian issue. He said: A solution to Palestinian problem will come through direct negotiations between the sides concerned without interference by external forces. However, this will not prevent the United States, Europe or the Soviet Union from participating, by giving guarantees and recognizing the agreement between the negotiating sides, which have the right to self-determination.

French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson also referred to the confusion which took place following his statements in Israel on the European initiatives. He said: There was actually a misunderstanding over the word initiative. The word initiative was included in the declaration of the European summit conference in Venice which was supported by Europe. I understood the word as direct action. I say that there is no room for direct American or Soviet action in an area where we do not actually belong but where we are concerned in a basic manner with the rights of man and peoples and the future of peace in the most important region in the world.

The French minister said: Our responsibility is to define our stands, to announce these stands and to be ready and equipped to move when the sides concerned request it. The request that our forces participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force was natural. When we received a similar request for southern Lebanon, our reply was yes. We had hoped that the role there would assume a larger scope. Thus, Europe must define and declare its stand just as it did concerning the Golan, for example, unanimously denouncing its annexation.

Claude Cheysson explained that Israel's decision to annex the Golan will be among the topics to be raised during his talks with the Egyptians. He said: We cannot undertake an independent initiative in this regard, but we must declare our stand and judgment on matters. This is what France did with the 10 European states at the Security Council. We will not hesitate on any occasion to denounce this measure, which is against all international laws.

He added: We are now awaiting Israel's stand on the task entrusted to the Security Council by the UN secretary general. We shall define our stand at the coming Security Council session in the first week of January.

Claude Cheysson explained that the visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to Israel had been decided upon before the French presidential election. He said: The conditions that will fix this visit will be studied in light of the developments of the coming weeks and in particular after the Security Council's denunciation of the Israeli Knesset's decision. He added: The visit has many aspects and conditions that must be studied.

Referring to the French role in the Middle East, the French minister said: We have become activists in relation to peace, and we have become the supporters of an untiring movement that will not stop. We are aware that when we move, criticism is levelled at us. But we will not stop, and we will not be content with leaving our offices every 3 months. We shall ourselves go and directly meet on the spot with the states concerned in the Middle East. He added: I myself have met with Yasir 'Arafat and gone to Israel. President Mitterrand, too, will go there. Mitterrand has also gone to Saudi Arabia. I say: We shall be the active elements whose movements will not stop. But we prefer that the sides concerned ask us to play our role.

Claude Cheysson explained his country's stand on the Helsinki agreement by saying: I am not one of those who are calling for the cancellation of the Helsinki agreement. We must ask the Soviet Union to apply it out of respect for the people's right to free speech and movement. He added: all of us are interested in the future of freedom in the world. I hope this spring, which we have dreamed about, will be remembered as the spring of freedom in Poland and the right of the trade unions to play their role. The agreements that were reached between the government and the trade unions have been violated.

The French minister emphasized his country's interest in the independence of the Third World states and the need for economic cooperation with them. He said: Our future passes through the road of developing the Third World. He said: When I work on the Common Market Committee in Brussels, I stressed the need for the Third World states to be grouped into areas that cooperate among themselves and solve their problems by themselves.

Arrival Remarks

NC021826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Cairo tonight from Addis Ababa for a 24-hour visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his visit the French minister will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali welcomed Claude Cheysson. In a statement he made on the French minister's arrival, 'Ali said that Cheysson's visit to Egypt is a good opportunity during which consultations will be held and views will be exchanged on all matters related to the Middle East and to bilateral relations. He said: There are several subjects to be discussed and considered. We are aware that Claude Cheysson is coming from Addis Ababa after a visit there and to the Horn of Africa. In light of his visit to the African area, there are also African matters we are interested in discussing.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted in his statement the French president's invitation to Egypt to attend the African-French summit conference which was recently held in Paris. He said the Paris conference was an opportunity to discuss cooperation with the African states.

He added: I believe the French minister's visit to Egypt confirms the cooperation and good relations between the two countries.

In reply, Cheysson said: I thank Kamal Hasan 'Ali for inviting me to visit Egypt. He noted that this is the first visit by a French external relations minister to Egypt since French President Mitterrand came to office.

He said: Egypt has a special status in the area that makes us attach great importance to it. We have much to discuss with the Egyptian officials. Cheysson noted Egypt's stand regarding the establishment of peace in the Middle East and said the French people, like the Europeans, call for stability in the area. He added: Our discussions in Cairo will include bilateral cooperation, which has grown in recent years. He expressed his happiness that President Husni Mubarak would visit France soon.

He said he would convey to President Husni Mubarak tomorrow an invitation from President Francois Mitterrand to visit France.

Banquet Speeches

NC022112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that Egypt deeply believes that keeping the Palestinian people off the road to self-determination will remain an obstacle that cannot be bypassed in establishing peace in the Middle East.

He said Egypt's continuing efforts within the framework of the peace process are aimed at achieving real autonomy for the Palestinian people on their land in the West Bank and Gaza. This will be a natural prelude to exercising their legitimate right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, for which they will have the sole right to choose its structure and to determine its independent ties.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that Egypt believes that any casting of doubts as to the position of the Palestinian state on the map of the area will not support the chances for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister was speaking at a dinner banquet he gave in honor of visiting French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that for Egypt, peace is a firm strategic option which it will always strive to attain. He said: It must be understood by all that Egypt is seeking a comprehensive and just peace based on lasting, solid foundations. Those trying to put obstacles in the way of peace must fully realize the lessons of history and they must know that peace, security, stability and self-determination must be for all parties and not just for one. Without this, we cannot achieve the desired lasting peace in this area or the world.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that Egypt is among the states which have asked their friends in Europe to participate in the Middle East peace process. Egypt has followed with appreciation the development of the European Community's stand regarding the conflict in the Middle East. Egypt regards the Venice declaration and subsequent statements as consolidating the peace process which Egypt started in 1977 and which it is continuing to this day on the basis of what was agreed upon at Camp David in 1978.

In regard to the situation in Poland, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Out of our belief that stability and security in our area are connected with Europe's stability, this fact prompts us to view the situation in Poland with extreme interest. We hope that through their own means, the friendly Polish people will be capable of achieving and serving patriotism and of achieving the stability and reassurance that are necessary for their advancement and prosperity. We also hope the Polish people will be spared any foreign intervention or attack.

'Ali added: We are opposed to foreign intervention in, and aggression against, Poland. It is exactly against this kind of foreign intervention and aggression that we have recently expressed caution in relation to Afghanistan, which still constitutes a dangerous hotbed threatening world peace and security.

In concluding his speech, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: I am confident the coming visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Paris and his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand will bear the strongest impact on the further strengthening and entrenchment of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and France.

In his speech French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson affirmed his country's commitment to contribute to the peace process. He said France supports the current negotiations for reaching a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The French minister asserted his country's support for the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their state and also Israel's right to secure borders free from foreign threat.

He said France's participation in the Sinai multinational force is beyond the principles contained in the Venice declaration.

He spoke of Egypt's leading role in the area and France's commitment to support Egypt. He also praised the cooperation between France and Egypt, adding that France welcomes further cooperation between the two countries.

The discussions between the French guest and Kamal Hasan 'Ali will be resumed at the Foreign Ministry Sunday morning in the presence of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The talks will include a review of various international questions, centering on various aspects of the Middle East, theautonomy talks, the European role in the peace process and the participation of four European states in the multinational force.

Meeting With Mubarak

NC030845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0827 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) -- This morning at Al-'Urubah Palace President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson who is now visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and French Ambassador to Egypt Philippe Andre Felix Cuvillier.

Mr Claude Cheysson stated after the meeting with President Mubarak that there is no change in France's policy with regard to its participation in the peacekeeping force [words indistinct]. He added that the visit to Cairo of two French ministers at the same time indicates the extent of the close cooperation between the two countries in various spheres.

To a question on whether his country recognizes the PLO, the French foreign minister replied that his country recognizes countries and that the [Palestine Liberation] Organization does not represent a country but Palestinian fighters. Therefore, it should participate in the peace process.

Cheysson said that France wants to establish friendly relations with all the countries and people of the area, because (?we have faith in peace) and do not want this peace to be the result of the big powers' decision.

Following is the text of the statements made by Claude Cheysson after his meeting with President Husni Mubarak:

I had a long meeting with the president. I expressed to him our best wishes on the occasion of the new year and told him that we are waiting to see him in France in the near future.

We also dealt with the bilateral relations between the two countries and completed the discussions that took place yesterday between the French defense minister. The topics discussed have indicated the proximity of two countries' views with regard to the Middle East problems and other problems.

As you know there are now three French ministers in Egypt. There is also a French week in Cairo now -- which started with the youth week.

On the role that France might play vis-a-vis an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, the French external relations minister said: I would like to direct this question to the Egyptians, for our country does not belong to this region and we cannot make a move without the permission of the re,ion's countries and people. However, we can help reach a solution, since Egypt was the first country to ask Europe to participate in the peacekeeping force and since France was the first country to give its consent to this and was followed by four [as received] other European countries. So, if we must make a move, it must be initiated by the region's countries.

Therefore, we must declare our stand. This stand was announced in the Venice statement. We have even transcended the Venice statement and mentioned the Palestinian state's right and not only the Palestinian people's right. This requires that we always express our opinions. Thus, we have condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan. France is on friendly terms with all the region's countries such as Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Our task is to go to all of these countries and to tell them the same thing.

When I met Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut, I was attacked in Israel. The Arabs, on the other hand, attacked me for what I said in Tel Aviv. However, we will complete what we already started.

Replying to a question as to whether France will change its stand with regard to its participation in the Sinai multinational force, Cheysson said that there is no change in the French policy on its participation in the peacekeeping force. France and three European states have decided to participate in this force. This decision has been made by the 10 members of the European Community. We have decided to participate in the formation of this force, because there is no new factor. I say that the decisions on Israel's annexation of the Golan lend additional importance to withdrawal from the Sinai. We would like to contribute our efforts in the Sinai upon [Israel's] final withdrawal.

The French external relations minister then answered a question as to whether it is possible that France would establish friendly relations with an aggressive state. He said: We would like to establish friendly relations with all the peoples and states in the area. We believe in peace and we do not want this peace to be the result of a decision made by the big powers. Military relations between France and Israel were not discussed.

Replying to a question on France's stand at the Security Council, Cheysson said the measures the Security Council will decide upon are not decided [by a number of states] but by the Security Council. The Security Council will meet soon to discuss the subject. When we know the decision, France's stand will be clear.

Asked whether France recognizes the PLO, the French external relations minister said: What does recognition of the PLO mean? This question has been put to me many times. The PLO is not a state, and France recognizes only states. However, we have said that the PLO represents the fighters, and thus it must participate in the peace process.

Asked whether he discussed with Egypt ways of convincing the Palestinians to join the peace process, the French external relations minister said: The Palestinians have their own identity and rights to a homeland and a state. The process to determine this cannot come from a state outside the area. We are ready to guarantee and help contribute to peace.

Asked about the meaning of the presence of three French ministers in Egypt at present and whether this is an indication of the activity characterizing the French policy, as he announced to the Egyptian television, the French external relations minister said: Definitely, this is an indication of our great interest in cooperation with Egypt. This cooperation is crystallized in various cultural spheres. Many citizens speak French, and we hope the number will increase in the future. I believe Egypt is one of the countries with which we have high-level artistic cooperation in theater and sports. We are also interested in economic cooperation. I believe France is the second leading country in financing Egypt's equipment and other things. The French defense minister yesterday discussed military cooperation and supplying Egypt with certain military equipment that it needs to confirm its insistence on independence. Egypt now seeks the best. As I told you yesterday, we need your consultations and confidence in the issues relevant to the development of the peace process in the Middle East.

[Words indistinct] the French external relations minister expressed his country's anxiety over the tension and wars in the Middle East, pointing out the need for the return of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Asked whether he discussed with the Egyptian side the coordination of efforts to get the Palestinians to participate in the peace process, the French external relations minister said: The Palestinians are one of the peoples of the area and have a right to live in a state and express themselves. He added: This can be achieved after negotiations between states and the forces of the area, and it is not the business of states from outside the area to organize the negotiations. We, however, will be ready to give (?support) and guarantees so that the negotiations will produce results. Within the European group, we will be ready to do that, but we will not gather the states of the area.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in answer to a question on his statement that the European countries must remain a single front, when the impression prevails that France has departed from that fold, said: We said that on the basis that all these countries are called upon to give a push to the peace process and that this would enable the parties to reach a conclusion regarding the stages of achieving peace and a comprehensive settlement in the area. 'Ali added: I believe a great deal depends on the countries of the area continuing to exert their efforts. For many months, we have asked for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel and we still adhere to this position.

Mubarak Makes Statement

NC031051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stated that today, he has conveyed a verbal message through French External Relations Minister Cheysson to French President Mitterrand.

This came in statements made by President Mubarak to newsmen today at noon. The president expressed Egypt's interest in European participation in various venues of cooperation.

President Mubarak noted France's insistence on participating in the Sinai multinational force. He affirmed the importance of Europe's role and its weight in the Middle East.

The president also noted that he had discussed Franco-Egyptian relations with the French minister.

'Ali Comments on Talks

NC031702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the session of the Egyptian-French talks held at the Foreign Ministry today dealt with bilateral relations in the economic, political and cultural fields. He added that the talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East, including the multinational force in the Sinai and the participation of the four European states in that force.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that French-Egyptian relations are very normal. This is obvious from the simultaneous presence of three French ministers in Cairo. They are the minister of external relations, the minister of defense and the minister of youth. This indicates the strong relations between the two countries in the various fields.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the volume of trade between Egypt and France occupies second place vis-a-vis Egypt's foreign trade, which affirms the common interest and close cooperation between the two countries. This session of Egyptian-French talks lasted 2 hours and 30 minutes. In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that during the talks French External Affairs Minister, Claude Cheysson explained his country's stand toward the peace process. Cheysson was clear and frank. I believe his statement following his meeting with President Mubarak confirmed France's good intentions in promoting the peace efforts and helping the states of the area reach a comprehensive and just solution.

Asked whether Cheysson had informed him about the outcome of his visit to the Horn of Africa and Addis Ababa, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the talks dealt with this subject and that there was an exchange of information. He added that Egypt is eager to maintain normal relations with Ethiopia and Chad and that Egypt has hosted the Chadian justice minister, which shows Egypt's desire to establish good relations with these states. Meanwhile, MENA has learned that during this session of the Egyptian-French talks there was agreement on the importance of mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, because there is no hope of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East if the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and a Palestinian state are not attained. There was also agreement on the importance of the participation of the four European states in the Sinai multinational force.

AL-AHRAM CITES CHEYSSON ON ISRAEL, PALESTINIANS

NC010700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM notes the important statement which French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson has made to Egyptian television and which will be broadcast tonight.

In his statement, Cheysson says that French President Mitterrand will visit Israel in February and will demand the Palestinians' right to a homeland and a state. Cheysson also explains the controversial statements which he made in Israel last month.

AL-AHRAM highlights Cheysson's assertion that France is playing an active role in serving peace in the Middle East, as well as his assertion that without Egypt, we cannot build anything in the Middle East and that Egypt is and will be the biggest Arab state.

FRENCH MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN CAIRO

NC311348 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] The first round of Egyptian-French military talks began at the armed forces headquarters this morning. The French side was led by Defense Minister Charles Hernu and the Egyptian side was led by Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Abu Ghazalah began the meeting by welcoming the French defense minister and noting the good relations between Egypt and France. He expressed happiness over the close cooperation between the two countries, especially in the military field.

The French defense minister expressed happiness at visiting Egypt, noting that he has had family connections [irtibatat usariyah] in Egypt for 20 years.

The talks centered on Egypt's requirements for French weapons and on consolidating relations between the two countries.

Afterward, the French defense minister placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He also placed a wreath at the tomb of leader Anwar as-Sadat.

Hernu Meets Mubarak

NC021324 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1221 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met in Al-'Urubah Palace this afternoon with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Attending the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, were Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian Military Attache in Paris Maj Gen Labib Sharab and French Ambassador in Cairo Philippe Cuvillier.

Following the meeting, the French defense minister said that during the meeting they reviewed the situation in general and that he will announce the results of the talks at a press conference tomorrow, Sunday. He said he discussed with President Mubarak military cooperation between Egypt and France and this meeting is within the framework of cooperation and friendship linking the two countries.

The French defense minister said President Mubarak has given him a message for President Mitterrand on certain specific information, adding that Presidents Mubarak and Mitterrand will meet in February to discuss in detail the issues that French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson will discuss [with Egyptian officials].

Asked about the extent of military cooperation between France and Egypt, the French defense minister said the military cooperation is in the best manner.

Asked whether agreement has been reached on the Mirage-2000 deal, the defense minister said the ministers concerned are currently discussing this and when they reach an agreement, the technicians will put (?the final touches).

Asked whether an agreement has been reached, the defense minister said: I will announce this at the press conference tomorrow.

On the number of [the aircraft] deal and whether it totals 40 or 60 aircraft, the defense minister said that agreement has been reached on a specific part [juz'an].

Asked whether there is an agreement on joint military production between Egypt and France, the defense minister said it is important that Egypt participate in military industrialization and the development of its production.

Henru Observes Exercises

NC021928 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The second session of Egyptian-French military discussions will begin tomorrow afternoon at the Defense Ministry. The Egyptian side will be represented by Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and the French side by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Their discussions will center on completing Egypt's requirements for French weapons. The discussions will be followed by a press conference at which the results of their talks will be announced.

The French defense minister today observed live ammunition exercises in the 3d Field Army's sector of operations. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Kamal Qadri, commander of the 3d Field Army.

After the exercises, the French defense minister emphasized that the French Government regards Egypt as the cornerstone of peace in the Middle East. The reason is the freedom which Egypt enjoys and Egypt's ability to develop its armed forces.

The French defense minister added that the Egyptian forces which conducted the exercises illustrated a maximum ability to use Western weapons.

Third Field Army Commander Maj Gen Kamal Qadri also lauded Egyptian-French military cooperation.

FRANCE TO SUPPLY 20 MIRAGE-2000 AIRCRAFT

NC031935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] French Defense Minister Charles Henru has stated that an agreement has been reached to supply Egypt with 20 Mirage-2000 aircraft as a first installment now that the French Government has agreed to finance this installment.

At a press conference held following the last session of discussions which were held at the Defense Ministry, the French minister praised the results of his visit to Cairo and discussions with President Husni Mubarak. He said President Mubarak will meet with French President Mitterrand in February and a comprehensive review will be made of common issues, particularly in the fields of defense and security. He also praised Egypt's firm and strong policy, saying Egypt is considered the cornerstone of the Middle East.

Henru added that during the military talks several issues, including the Gazelle helicopters, Alpha jetplanes, missiles and some naval projects, were discussed. A review was also made of technical aid in the field of training.

Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah praised Egyptian-French cooperation. He said agreement has been reached on the question of financing and other matters will be agreed upon later.

He added that agreement has also been reached on the question of the Mirage-2000 aircraft, the most modern French planes. The delivery of these planes will not occur later than 1982. They will cost $1 billion, which will be provided in an easy loan that will be repaid in 12 biannual installments and that will include a grace period. The repayment will begin after 1983.

Cheysson, Henru Depart

NC031956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Cairo this evening at the end of a 1-day visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Defense Minister Charles Henru has also left Cairo at the end of his visit of several days. He was seen off at the airport by Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

French Minister of Youth and Sports Edwige Avice has also left Cairo at the end of his visit, during which he attended the festivities of the athletic friendship week between Egyptian and French youths.

MUBARAK REMARKS ON 1982 POLICIES TO AL-AHRAM

NC010830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has stressed that the year 1982, which begins today, will witness an integrated economic policy getting off the ground, the handover of all the occupied territory in April and the continuation of the policy of not antagonizing anybody and of extending our hand to whoever wishes to extend his hand to us. The year 1982 will also witness much stability even if this necessitates the introduction of some changes, which must be in the public interest.

The following is the text of the statement by President Husni Mubarak to AL-AHRAM, which publishes it in today's edition.

Concerning the domestic program, President Mubarak says that he has charged many economists, who are experts in all fields, to study all issues which he had raised at the People's Assembly. These issues are interlinked and cannot be separated. These issues are: consumption rationing, the housing problem, the subsidy issue, elimination of extravagance, the acute shortage in trained and skilled manpower, import policy and strengthening of the public sector.

President Mubarak says: We have experts in all these fields. Many of them, including the five-member committee consisting of Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni, Dr 'Ali al-Jaritli, Dr Husayn Khallaf and 'Abd al-Jalil al-'Umari [names as received], have been charged with carrying out studies, each within his sphere of competence. They are expected to put the results of their studies and discussions on paper in January so that I can have the features of an integrated policy which could get our economy off the ground.

Explaining this economic policy, President Mubarak says:

1. This policy represents the cornerstone in all our moves.

2. It is impossible to say that our economic problems can be solved by quick measures. If it were possible to solve the economic problems, which exist in every state and even the richest states in the world, by a quick measure, then these states wouldn't have the troubles they are encountering in charting their economy.

3. The economic experts themselves are divided on the measures and solutions they propose. This is why I brought them together to sit and agree to the extent possible on broad lines for the economic policy at a conference which will express the views of all specialized Egyptians.

On the likelihood of making changes, President Mubarak says that in principle he will not make any changes unless he has good reasons to do so. The president emphasizes this, saying: I seek stability, but this does not mean I will not make a change when there is a reason to do so. I will fully study the reason and if I decide to make a change, then it must be in the general interest.

The president adds: I apply the same philosophy even to the economic policy. I discuss everything and I make direct and indirect inquiries about many things. I do not like to make a decision on the instigation of anybody, and I do not make a decision unless I have strong reasons to do so. I must carefully study each decision, because I do not like to make a decision and issue a contradictory decision 2 months later.

Referring to rumors that he will make changes in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, President Mubarak stresses: Is a sane man likely to think this way? Is a sane man, who takes into consideration Egypt's interest under the present circumstances, likely to contemplate a reshuffle as is being rumored? Does Egypt need elections and what are the motives for them? There must be strong reasons to make me embark on such an action. This is not an easy action and it is an obstruction. Is this obstruction required and is instability required? Is there a reason for this change in the People's Assembly or elsewhere?

The president adds: I see no reasons at all for holding new People's Assembly elections. All that is being reiterated in this regard is mere rumor, the source of which is unknown to me. It is illogical for me to heed such rumors, because, in my capacity as the head of state, I must be aware of matters and I must appreciate the reason warranting the dissolution of the People's Assembly. Does the situation require this and are there strong motives for this or is the issue one of merely entering the labyrinths of the elections?

President Mubarak goes on: When the first deputy prime minister told me about these rumors, I answered him that I do not act on rumors and say to myself: This is an opportunity for me to dissolve the assembly. I am not a lover of such actions.

Speaking about his aides, Mubarak says: These aides definiately know my mind and my line. My line is very clear and the policy I pursue is very clear. I do not ask anybody for the impossible. Is it difficult for my aides to follow this line? The president adds: Anyone who wants to follow this line with me is welcome. A substitute will be immediately found for anyone who cannot say this. However, I will decide on and make the change when I think it has become necessary.

Referring to relations between the state's constitutional institutions, the president says he believes the basis for these relations should be a dialogue among them. He says: Democracy means an opinion and a counteropinion. We will say no to the one who is wrong. Dialogue creates a common ground for understanding. I spoke to the members of the People's Assembly General Committee and told them: There should be a dialogue. As for the press, I only ask that it be realistic and objective and that it not exaggerate trivial issues. We must be quite objective. Our country has its difficult conditions and our press must be objective and not instigatory, becuase any incitement will harm the general interests.

President Mubarak adds: For example, there are certain issues which have been referred to the judiciary. We trust the judiciary and must wait until it pronounces its verdict. For example, there is the case of Rashad 'Uthman. This case was raised during the rule of deparated leader Anwar as-Sadat who asked that it be referred to the judiciary, which is actually handling it. Our responsibility as an executive power ends when we say that a case has been referred to the public prosecutor or the socialist prosecutor and when the judiciary handles it. Our duty ends until the judiciary decides the case.

Regarding the political parties and what he expects from them in the coming stage, President Mubarak says that he will never oppose the opinion and the counteropinion as long as they are in the general interest. He adds: All I ask from these parties and all the citizens and the state's institutions is that they place Egypt's sublime interests above everything else. I do not ask more. God be praised, there is a common understanding among the parties and I am happy with this. I do not tell the parties: shut up. Never. However, I say: If there is an error, speak about it. If there is a mistake, rectify it. But let us not accuse each other. I do not ask anything else from them.

On his expectations in 1982, President Mubarak says: We will recover all our lands in April this year and we will then immediately start to develop them. We will have by then almost gotten rid of the main burden of our problem that has been affecting us internally, namely, the return of all the territory.

Referring to foreign policy, President Mubarak explains the following bases and concepts:

1. Our linkage with Sudan is clear and obvious. What threatens Sudan threatens us. We are helping Sudan within the limits of our capabilities and resources.

2. We previously declared our stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. We are against this war which has only brought losses to both sides and backwardness to their peoples. The only one benefitting from this war is from outside the region.

3. We denounce any plot against the Gulf and interference by any state in the internal affairs of another state.

4. The Middle East issue will be the principal issue in the discussions which the president will be holding during his visit to Europe and the United States in February.

Regarding the United States, the president says that Egypt has military and economic ties with it. He adds that Egypt also has economic cooperation links with Germany and there is much cooperation between Egypt and France, Britain and many other states. It is within this framework of cooperation between Egypt and these states that President Mubarak will be holding discussions with the heads of states he will visit in February, namely, France, the United States and Germany.

President Mubarak says: We will continue our policy of not antagonizing anybody. Our doors will remain open and our hands extended to anyone who wants to extend his hand to us. We welcome this and hope that 1982 will be a bright year.

MUBARAK RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR ATHERTON 2 JAN

NC021606 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon received Mr Alfred Atherton, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Following the meeting, the U.S. ambassador stated he notified President Mubarak he has been summoned from Egypt, together with the U.S. ambassador to Israel, for consultations with officials in Washington in connection with the autonomy talks and the peace process. He added that he will leave Cairo within the next 2 days.

Mr Atherton, asked about the U.S. stand toward Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, answered that the United States has clearly expressed its opinion at the UN Security Council, adding that the United States is still committed to the peace process in the Middle East, including the autonomy talks.

'ALI, ATHERTON DISCUSS HAIG VISIT, AUTONOMY

NC021423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. Minister of State for Foreign affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz were also present.

Following the 90-minute meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that the autonomy negotiations had been discussed in view of Alfred Atherton's departure to his country. Once in the United States, Mr Atherton will attend a meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the U.S. ambassador to Tel Aviv. The conferees will discuss the autonomy negotiations.

'Ali said the discussion with Mr Atherton also touched on the likelihood of Mr Haig visiting the Middle East, including Egypt and Israel, the middle of this month. The visit was discussed, 'Ali added, but the date of the visit will depend on how convenient it is for Egypt and Israel.

'Ali noted that he emphasized to the U.S. ambassador Egypt's principled stand toward the autonomy negotiations.

MUBARAK REFUSES TO MEET AS-SADAT CASE LAWYERS

NC012245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has refused to meet with the lawyers who withdrew from the defense in the case of the late leader Anwar as-Sadat.

AL-AHRAM says in tomorrow's edition that President Mubarak's decision not to meet with them is based on the fact that the assassination case of the late leader is currently being heard by the judiciary and that the differences occurred between the lawyers and the court during a purely legal operation which is under the court's appraisal. Moreover, President Mubarak has adopted a clear principle, namely, not to interfere in anything related to or before the judiciary.

The decision is also based on the principle of respect for the sovereignty of the law, which must be applied to everyone and that there are purely legal channels which are applicable to everyone without discrimination.

The paper points out that the defense lawyers who have withdrawn from the case had asked for a meeting with President Husni Mubarak during a conference they held following the higher military court session which was held last Tuesday to hear their pleas.

The court decided to reject the pleas of the lawyer of the first accused, Khalid al-Islambuli, that the articles incriminating him are unconstitutional and to stop hearing the case until a decision is reached by the Higher Constitutional Court on the unconstitutionality of the incrimination laws.

Lawyers Resume Defense

NC041024 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Lawyers for 24 people charged with involvement in the October 6 assassination of Anwar as-Sadat have decided to resume the defense of their clients.

The lawyers had withdrawn last Tuesday to protest the closure of the trial to the media and the public, and the court's refusal to allow certain witnesses to testify. Among the witnesses requested by the defense were Mr as-Sadat's wife Jihan, Former Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi, former editor of the semi-official daily AL-AHRAM Hasanayn Haykal, a confidante of the late former President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, and fundamentalist member of parliament Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il.

SENATOR PERCY ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS 2 JAN

NC021526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA) -- Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Cairo at noon today on a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he will hold talks with a number of Egyptian officials. Percy will visit Luxor and Aswan today and will return to Cairo the day after tomorrow, Monday.

Mubarak Receives Percy

NC040928 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received here this morning Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the U.S. Senate. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying Percy and the U.S. charge d'affaires here.

COTTON EXPORTS RESUMED TO EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES

PM311151 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Dec 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo -- President Husni Mubarak's instructions to lift the ban on Egyptian cotton exports to the Eastern bloc imposed by the late President Anwar as-Sadat are being put into effect.

Some 27,000 cantars of cotton were sold to Czechoslovakia in the past few days for hard currency. The Ministry of Economy expects the figures for cotton exports in the current season to increase to 600,000 bales, or about 4 million cantars, as against 92,000 bales or 3.3 million cantars [figures as published] in the previous season. It is expected in Egypt that the Soviet Union will resume buying large quantities of Egyptian cotton following President Husni Mubarak's decision to lift the ban on its sale to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to buy about 1 million cantars, in which case all the Egyptian cotton available for export, which is about 5 million cantars, will be sold.

INA REPORTS ISRAELI PLANES VIOLATE AIRSPACE

JN031338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1333 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jan (INA) -- At 1422 today, two Zionist enemy F-15's violated Iraqi airspace over Maqaran-Na'am, west of Iraq. The Iraqi fighter planes intercepted the Zionist aircraft, forcing them to flee.

An Iraqi military spokesman has made the following statement to INA: At 1422 today, two Zionist enemy F-15's violated our airspace for 60 km over Maqaran-Na'am. Our fighter planes intercepted the enemy aircraft and forced them to leave Iraqi airspace. All our planes returned safely to base.

It is to be recalled that this is the second time in a week that Zionist planes have violated our airspace.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES POPULAR ARMY 30 DEC

JN301547 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Dec (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stressed that Iraq will be victorious in the war against Iran, with its head raised high, regardless of how long the war lasts.

In a speech delivered when he bestowed medals of valor on the Popular Army's fighters for their outstanding heroism, President Saddam Husayn said that as long as the Iranian rulers continue to be intransigent, oppressive, aggressive and have expansionist designs, they will find the Iraqi people an unyielding iron wall. They will also find themselves facing men who do not know the meaning of hesitation and who will remain lofty barriers on the borders warding off aggression.

The president added that the Iraqis are fighting with courage and honor to protect the homeland, the people and freedom against the aggressors, usurpers, suspect elements, and freemasons who are ruling Tehran.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq will fight Khomeyni until he learns not to covet Iraq. Iraqi fighters will make the Iraqi people, the Arab nation and the world at large proud of them because they are fighting a serious battle for all human values.

President Saddam Husayn said that the dreams of the Tehran rulers and those who are backing them will be dissipated. They will discover that their evil wishes are merely illegal dreams which will be wiped out forever. He added that the Tehran rulers will realize that the thousands of dead they have offered in sacrifice on the altar of Basatin to achieve a small reward are not sufficient to make them optimistic. He said that they will have to pay with thousands of lives for every inch they want but the final result will be in Iraq's favor. Iraq will achieve pride, honor, sovereignty, security and stability.

President Saddam Husayn praised the outstanding courage shown by the fighters of the Popular Army. He said: The men who are fighting the Tehran rulers have fought with heroism, faith and high spirits.

President Saddam Husayn stressed the courage that the Popular Army elements have shown and said that during the fierce battle early this month in the Ash-Shayb area -- near Basatin, in Iran -- they had to confront a strong Iranian offensive. They chose to confront this offensive with courage, continued to clash with the enemy until the bodies of enemy soldiers were piled high, while they themselves suffered few casualties. President Saddam Husayn added that the Popular Army fighters pursued the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties in addition to many prisoners. President Saddam Husayn described the stand of the Popular Army as one of the many examples embodying honor and responsibility, and said that it behaved in a serious and courageous manner, as soldiers should on the battlefield.

The president decorated 12 members of the Popular Army with medals of valor in appreciation of their heroic and exceptionally courageous performance while defending the nation's honor, pride and dignity against the racist Persian enemy. President Saddam Husayn also promoted the fighters, Khayri 'abd Hantush and Al-Muthanna Shayya' were promoted to captain and fighter Ghanim Ghadban Habib to first lieutenant.

The following nine fighters were promoted to lieutenant: 'Abd al-Khadir Ja'ul, Mustafa 'Abbud 'Ali, Sa'id Salman Miz'al, 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Abd az-Zahrah, 'Abd al-Kazim 'Abd ar-Rida, Najm 'Abd al-Wahhab Najm, Yasir Matar Rahmah, Matash Mazid Khadir and Mahdi Hashush.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 570

JN311728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Dec (INA) -- A military communique issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command put the Persian enemy losses at 109 dead and 2 tanks, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 1 observation post destroyed. The communique said that the battles had raged in the areas of Nowsud, Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e zahab, Abadan, Sumar, Shush and Khafajiyah [Susangerd] as well as in the area opposite Panjwin.

The communique added that the Iraqi fighter planes carried out daring and successful raids on enemy targets in the southern and central sectors of the operations theater, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment and setting the target afire before returning safely to base.

The Iraqi forces' losses were put at 12 martyrs in all sectors and 1 mortar damaged.

Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 570 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With outstanding valor and zeal to consolidate the definite victory, our men, who are loyal and sincere to their humanitarian principles and the values of their great people, receive their new year while relentlessly and firmly fighting the forces of the rancorous Khomeyni clique to teach them hard lessons in respecting good neighborliness and international charters, in recognizing our legitimate rights and in nonintervening in domestic affairs.

Following is the outcome of our armed forces military activities during the past 24 hours:

I. Enemy losses:

A. One of our brave units clashed with an enemy force in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin, hitting it hard with various types of arms and forcing it to retreat leaving behind 34 dead, whose bodies still litter the no man's land, and many wounded.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy force in the Nowsud area, killing 23 and destroying 1 vehicle.
C. Six were killed in the Mehran area.
D. Four were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area. It was also confirmed that the enemy's losses as a result of our units' raids on the same area were 27 dead in addition to what was stipulated in our communique of 30 December 1981. The bodies of the enemy dead still litter the battlefield.
E. Four were killed and two vehicles destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
F. Three were killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Abadan area.
G. Three were killed in the Sumar area.
H. Three were killed in the Shush area.
I. Two were killed and two tanks, one gun, one excavator and one observation post destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
J. Our air force eagles today daringly, successfully and effeciently attacked enemy targets in the southern and central sectors of the operations theater, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment setting these targets afire. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 109 dead and 2 tanks, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.

No 571

JN011535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi military units hit hard at the Iranian enemy units in the areas of Sumar, Dezful, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Shush, killing 119 and destroying 6 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 3 observation posts and 4 stockpiles of hardware. This was contained in Communique No 571 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the outcome of the military activities in the operational sectors during the past 24 hours. The communique put the Iraqi losses at 11 martyrs and 2 vehicles and 1 mortar damaged.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 571 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of our beloved homeland and our noble people's dignity and honor, our valiant sons, on behalf of the Arab nation, are waging a just war imposed on them by the enemies of God and mankind -- the grudge-bearing imperialist, Zionist and Persian enemies. The following are the results of our armed forces' activities last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant units hit hard at the enemy units in the Sumar area, killing 36 and destroying 1 observation post and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
B. One of our forward units raided enemy positions and concentrations in the Dezful area, forcing the enemy troops to flee leaving behind two dead, a number of wounded and one vehicle laden with hardware destroyed. Our units also pounded violently enemy units in the same area, killing 29.
C. One of our units sighted an enemy concentration in the Khafajiyah area. Our units attacked the enemy concentration, killing 22 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle and 1 stockpile of hardware. It was confirmed to us that as a result of our fighter planes' raids on the enemy targets in the same area yesterday, four tanks were destroyed and set afire.
D. One of our valiant forward units attacked an enemy concentration in the Shush area, killing 17 and destroying 2 armored personnel carriers, 1 vehicle and 2 observation posts.
E. Nine were killed in the Abadan area.
F. Four were killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
G. One tank was destroyed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
H. Two vehicles were destroyed in the Nowsud area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 119 dead and 6 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 3 observation posts and 4 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.
C. At 1210 and 1225 today, two enemy planes raided Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports. Our ground defenses intercepted the enemy planes, forcing them to flee.

No 572

JN021824 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Communique No 572 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 January 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high confidence in the inevitability of victory and restoration of our legitimate rights to our land and waters, the soldiers of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah are fighting the racist Persians, enemies of the Arab nation. The following are the results of the activities in the operational sectors for yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our brave units clashed with an enemy force in the Nowsud area this morning, a fierce battle, in which all weapons were used, erupted. The battle was still in progress at the time this communique was prepared.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Sumar area, killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle.

C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Mehran area. Our forces pounded it, killing nine.
D. Nine were killed and three vehicles were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
E. Eight were killed and one tank, one observation post and two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Shush area.
F. Four were killed and one gun, two observation posts and three stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.
G. Two were killed and one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
H. One vehicle was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
I. One vehicle was destroyed in the Dezful area.
J. Two enemy helicopters were downed. One of them was downed in the southern sector and another in the northern sector of the battlefield.
K. Our valiant pilots continued their successful raids on the enemy positions and concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 43 killed and 1 tank, 1 gun, 7 vehicles, 4 observations posts, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 2 helicopters destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

No 573

JN031721 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi forces have killed 997 Iranians; destroyed 3 guns, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 1 stockpile of hardware; and injured and captured a large number of enemy personnel. The Iraqi fighter planes intercepted two Israeli F-15's which violated the Iraqi airspace at noon today. The Iraqi planes attacked the Iranian enemy's positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits.

This was revealed in Communique No 573 issued here tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the military operations carried out by the Iraqi forces against the Zionist and Persian enemies during the past 24 hours. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 573 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Every passing day in our just war against the racist Persian regime which is supported by imperialism and Zionist and the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation, the glorious sons of Iraq record the most splended examples in valor, sacrifice and perseverance in defense of principles and humanitarian values. Following are the results of the activities in the operational sectors last night and today:

I. At 1422 today, two Zionist F-15's violated our airspace for 60 km over Makr an-Na'am, our fighter planes intercepted the enemy aircraft and forced them to leave Iraqi airspace. All our planes returned safely to base. This is the second time in a week that Zionist planes have violated our airspace.

Following are the losses sustained by the spiteful Persian enemy:

A. As a result of our units' operations against the defeated enemy units following yesterday's battle in Nowsud, the enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment, the known of which as counted by the competent quarters amount to 907 dead, a large number of wounded and 1 vehicle and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.
B. One of our forward units carried out a daring and successful raid on the enemy positions and concentrations in the Dezful area. A fierce battle ensued as a result of which the enemy was forced to abandon its positions leaving behind 28 dead and a large number of wounded.
C. One of our units carried out a surprise attack on enemy forces opposite our positions in the Shush area, killing 19 enemy personnel, wounding many others, destroying 1 observation post and capturing several enemy personnel.
D. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the Gilan-e Gharb area, killing 19 and destroying 2 guns and 4 vehicles.
E. Eleven were killed and 1 observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. Eight were killed and one gun destroyed in Mimak in front of our units in Sayf Sa'd.
G. Five were killed in the Ahvaz area.
H. Our fighter planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the operation theater, scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, the known enemy losses amount to 997 dead; 3 guns, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post, 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed and a large number of enemy personnel captured and wounded.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 58 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar damaged.

RAIDS ON IRANIAN FORCES IN MEHRAN AREA 4 JAN

JN040913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA) -- The INA military correspondent in the central sector of the battlefield has said that a force belonging to forward Iraqi units raided an Iranian enemy force in the Mehran area at dawn today using all types of weapons.

The correspondent cited a military commander in the field as saying that the raiding Iraqi force killed more than 10, wounded a large number and captured others. He added that his force seized large quantities of intact weapons and hardware which were then removed from the area.

U.S. SENATOR PERCY OFFICIAL VISIT, MEETINGS

Meets Husayn, Al-Qasim

JN311241 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office this morning Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

The prime minister affirmed Jordan's firm stand on establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region, a stand based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their fate on their national soil.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim also received Senator Percy at his office. The situation in the region was reviewed and Mr al-Qasim reiterated the firm bases for establishing a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to determine their fate and establish their independent state on their national soil under its sole legitimate representative: the PLO.

Mr al-Qasim reiterated to the U.S. Senator the threats posed by Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy -- the most recent manifestation of this being the Golan's annexation -- calling on the United States to exercise its role in its capacity as a superpower in order to deter Israel and force it to follow the requisites for establishing a just peace in accordance with the resolutions approved by the international society in order to guarantee the return of legitimate Arab rights.

Confers with Abu 'Awdah

JN312131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah received in his office today Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, views were exchanged on a number of issues related to the Middle East crisis. The talks also dealt with the dimensions of the Palestinian problem and the need for reaching a just settlement which would guarantee the Palestinians their national rights on their homeland within the framework of a comprehensive peace agreement based on international resolutions. Abu 'Awdah explained to Senator Percy the serious consequences of the Israel attitude toward the Palestinian problem -- an attitude which threatens the region's stability, international interests and world peace which is cherished by all. The minister discussed in detail the repercussions of Israel's political and military behavior on the future of the international relations in the Middle East.

Makes Statement, Leaves

JN021251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left Amman this morning at the end of a 4-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials.

Senator Percy exchanged viewpoints with officials on various Arab issues primarily the Middle East question. The Jordanian officials armed that Jordan has always called for a just peace based on two principles: Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and giving Palestinians their full rights to return to their homeland and to determine their own destiny in accordance with UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The discussions also dealt with Israel's recent decision to annex the Golan Heights.

In a statement to the press at the end of his visit, Senator Percy expressed happiness at visiting Jordan. He said that he held lengthy meetings with His Majesty King Husayn and ranking Jordanian officials. He added: I appreciate Jordan because it is a force for moderation and a stabilizing factor in the Middle East under King Husayn, the doyen of Arab leaders, who is very well known for his personal qualities and his efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace. He added: I realize there is a unanimous agreement that UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 must be the bases for any peaceful settlement in the region and that regional peace and security cannot be achieved unless the Palestinian issue is settled. I agree with this evaluation but have also reiterated U.S. commitment to Israel's safety and security.

He said that, in view of its strategic position, the great power it possesses and its courageous and unique leadership, Jordan can carry out a bigger role in the search for peace. He added: I will discuss the options that are available to the region with other Arab leaders. I should reaffirm that I am personally committed to achieving a peaceful settlement that will safeguard the security and rights of all the peoples in the region.

Senator Percy arrived in Cairo this afternoon as part of his current tour of Arab countries.

INFORMATION MINISTER ABU 'AWDAH ON ARAB SUMMIT

JN011740 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Amman -- Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has stated that Jordan supports the convening of an Arab summit conference at any time agreed on by the Arab states. The minister was commenting on reports about efforts being exerted by more than one quarter, such as the Arab League's secretary general, with the aim of fixing a date for reconvening the Fes Arab summit which began on 25 November. The minister said that all Jordan wants and regards as a precondition for the holding of the summit is an affirmation of genuine Arab solidarity which must take a correct pan-Arab attitude toward Israel and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN311450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) -- 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived here today at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria. The Iranian minister was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; the Iranian charge d'affaires and embassy staffers in Damascus.

Received by Al-Asad

JN311943 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1700 today Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

On behalf of the Islamic revolution and the Muslim people in Iran, Dr Velayati asserted his country's stand at the side of Syria and the Iranian Muslim people's readiness to fight beside Syria against the Zionist aggression. He also expressed the appreciation of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Syria's firm stand in the face of the Zionist expansion in the Arab land and the imperialist aggressive plans. He asserted that the Zionist aggressive procedure concerning the Golan has come within the framework of the imperialist plans and the Zionist expansionist policy.

President Hafiz al-Asad warmly welcomed Dr Velayati and the delegation and asserted that the Islamic Iranian revolution is a great gain for all Arabs and Muslims. The president said: We in Syria consider the Islamic revolution in Iran great support for us in confronting Zionism and the imperialist plans. That is why this revolution has had our great appreciation since its first day.

Dr Velayati gave President Hafiz al-Asad a letter from 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which includes an official invitation to visit Iran. The president expressed his thanks to President Khamene'i and accepted the invitation with pleasure. He said he will try to make the visit as soon as possible in order to exchange views directly with President Khamene'i and the leaders of the Islamic Iranian revolution concerning the imperialist and Zionist aggressive plans against the peoples of the region.

Meets Khaddam

JN011130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] In Damascus, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, met at the Foreign Affairs Ministry with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting was attended by Mr Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; the members of Dr Velayati's delegation; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

The discussion revolved around bilateral relations, the general situation in the Middle East and the current international situation.

Sees Information Minister

JN011246 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad received at his office at 1115 today Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his delegation.

'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

Discussion dealt with the two states' common stand against imperialism and Zionism and the requisites of struggle in order to achieve a better future for the Islamic world.

The discussion also dealt with several other common issues. The visiting minister affirmed his country's firm stand with Syria against imperialist plots and Zionist schemes.

Tehran Report

LD011858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report by a Central News Unit correspondent, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is leading a delegation of high-ranking ministry officials to Syria, this afternoon met and conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. This meeting was also attended by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a group of officials from that ministry.

According to this report Mr Velayati and his accompanying delegation this morning also met and conferred with the Syrian ministers of religious trusts and information. The Syrian minister of religious trusts welcomed the Iranian delegation and made some points about the enforcement of Islamic laws in Syria and the reconstruction of the holy shrine of her holiness Ruqayyah [Imam Husayn's daughter], may peace be upon her. Mr Velayati then spoke of the speed of this reconstruction and its importance for the Muslims.

The report states that the Syrian minister of religious trusts presented some books on Islamic culture in the Arabic language to Mr Velayati, the Iranian ambassador in Syria and the other members of the delegation.

At the end of this meeting Mr Velayati and members of the Iranian delegation took part with the Syrian minister in Friday prayers in Damascus and were welcomed by the Friday imam.

According to the report, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the Iranian delegation, this morning also met and conferred with the Syrian information minister at the offices of Damascus radio and television. At this meeting Mr Velayati emphasized Iran's support for Syria and talked about the stable view of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward Syria and Syria's alignment with the Islamic revolution. The foreign minister then explained the successes of the Islamic combatants on the fronts of the fight between truth and falsehood and said that the fate of the war will soon be determined by our combatants on the fronts. He also invited Syrian journalists to visit Iran to inspect the war zones and to acquaint themselves with the treatment of the Iraqi captives by the combatants of Islam.

In another part of his speech he referred to the advent of the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution and said that, as before, we expect that the Syrian press, radio and television, together with the country's officials, will give the necessary cooperation in explaining the Islamic revolution to the friendly and fraternal nation of Syria.

In conclusion Mr Velayati talked about Iran's internal situation, the government's long-term and short-term programs to fight inflation and unemployment through various means and the spectacular progress in the fields of agriculture, economy and technology.

The report states that at this meeting the Syrian information minister thanked the Iranian delegation for visiting Syria and emphasized the increasing cooperation of that country's authorities with the Islamic revolution and its positions. He said: You have managed to overcome your difficulties and to eliminate your needs in various fields. He hoped the two countries' authorities would meet and talk once again as soon as possible.

Talks Resume With Al-Asad

JN011952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1515 today 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his delegation. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Today's meeting was devoted to discussing points which could not be thoroughly discussed yesterday on the situation in the region and the hostile imperialist and Zionist schemes.

At the end of the meeting, the president asked Velayati to convey his greetings to Imam Khomeyni, guide of the Iranian Islamic revolution, President Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

On another level, the Iranian foreign minister has reiterated the Iranian revolution's support for Syria's steadfast position under President Hafiz al-Asad in facing U.S. and Zionist schemes which are hostile to the Arab nation. He pointed out the Iranian people fully support the Syrian people and stand at Syria's side in its just struggle to regain its occupied territory. The Iranian minister was speaking at a press conference he held at Ar-Rwadah Palace this evening.

Holds Press Conference

JN012151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Iranian foreign minister has stated that his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian officials have been useful and successful in strengthening relations between Syria and Iran. At a press conference he held in Damascus this evening, which was attended by Arab and foreign press, radio and television correspondents, Velayati condemned the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots that are being hatched against the Arab nation. He also condemned the treasonous Camp David agreements and all the capitulation solutions which imperialism, Zionism and reaction are attempting to impose on the region. The Iranian minister affirmed his country's support for Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialism and Zionism. He also announced his country's full support for the steadfastness and confrontation states which include Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO.

The minister said: Following the Iranian Islamic revolution, we severed relations with Israel, closed its embassy in Tehran and opened the PLO office in its place. The minister said that on the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the last day of the blessed month of Ramadan was named Jerusalem day when millions of Iranian people demonstrate their support for the Palestinian people's right and struggle against the Zionist occupation. Velayati added that following his appointment as Iran's foreign minister he decided to travel to Syria in order to affirm his support for Syria's stand against infidelity and aggression, especially since there are imperialist, Zionist and reactionary attempts to impose capitulationist solutions on Syria. He said: During my visit to Syria I gave President Hafiz al-Asad a letter from President 'Ali Khamene'i which includes an official invitation for President al-Asad to visit Iran. The president accepted this invitation with pleasure.

IRNA Report

LD021124 Tehran IRNA in English 0947 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 2 Jan (IRNA) -- 'Ali Akbar Velyati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran who is currently visiting Syria, took part in a press conference after his second meeting with the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on Friday evening.

The main objective behind the visit to Syria was to reaffirm the decisive stance of the Muslim brother country of Syria in its fight against the traitor Zionist enemy, Velayati stressed. Another reason, he added, to make such a trip was to submit President Khamenei's message to President al-Asad, who had promised to visit Iran at the first opportune moment. He said that in his meeting with the Syrian president, he had outlined the recent victories of the defenders of Islam against Saddam's regime and emphasised that the war would continue until the complete victory of the Muslim nation.

Referring to his talks with Syrian officials, Velayati called such talks as being fruitful in further strengthening the existing ties between the two fraternal Syrian and Iranian nations.

Speaking on the stance of Syria vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, Velayati said that the Syrian Government had reaffirmed and supported Iran's legitimate stance against Saddam and that talks had been held on the united Islamic fronts. "We have told our Syrian brethren that we still believe that the only means to save the Muslims against the united front of the international unbelief led by the U.S. and their Zionist base i.e. the regime occupying Qods, was the unity of Muslims. We believe that if Muslims become united they will achieve their required victories and our Syrian brethren and President Hafiz al-Asad as well, reaffirmed our stance and said that they hold the same idea."

Commenting on the rumours of Syria's mediation to put an end to the imposed Iraqi war on Iran, the Iranian foreign minister said that it should be first noted that the fate of the war would be determined by the combatants of Islam and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in war fronts. He reiterated that mediation between Iran and Iraq had never been discussed and was not included in the agenda and it was a mere imperialistic lie to damage the positive and constructive unity. Asked about Iran's terms to end the war, Velayati said that the terms were the same three points repeatedly emphasised by the leaders of the Islamic republic: unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iran, decision of qualified international sources on which party to be the aggressor and payment of war indemnity by the aggressor to the other side.

Leaves Damascus 2 Jan

JN020926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati ended his visit to Syria and left Damascus this morning.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, led the delegation seeing off the Iranian minister.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRIPOLI

JN011657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Tawfiq Salhah, member of the Regional Command and director of the Ba'th Party regional office for organizational affairs, left Damascus today for the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a party and popular delegation to attend the General People's Congress to be held in Tripoli from 2 to 7 January.

The delegation includes Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social affairs and labor; a number of comrades who are heads and members of the central popular organizations in Syria; and a number of Ba'th Party branch members in certain governorates.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Salhah said the visit is aimed at holding further disucssions and exchanging views on the form of the proposed unity in order to enhance the joint struggle against the Arab nation's enemies.

PLANNING MINISTER, USSR ENVOY REVIEW RELATIONS

JN311455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) -- Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, received here today the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting, they reviewed the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. The means to develop and strengthen these relations were also discussed. Dr Sharaf told the ambassador of Syria's desire to develop scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. He also discussed Syria's interest in expanding and diversifying these fields based on friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The ambassador expressed the Soviet Union's desire to offer all possible technical aid to develop the Syrian economy and to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

ARAB WORKERS TO DISCUSS GOLAN, ANTI-U.S. ACTION

JN031840 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jan (SANA) -- The Central Council of Arab Workers will hold an emergency meeting from 7 to 8 January in the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah, capital of the Golan Heights, as a reaction to the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights. Brother Hamid Jallud, secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions aid this in a statement in Damascus today. He also said that the council will discuss two main issues: the first is the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights and the second, the U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Jallud added that the council will also discuss practical measures against the Arab nation's enemy, the United States, which is lending material, moral, military and political support to the Zionist enemy and encouraging it to expand and commit aggression against the Arab nation.

Jallud said that the United States and the Western states must provide practical proof that they are against the Zionist decision to annex the Golan, and must take practical and severe measures against the Zionist entity, such as economic and sanctions, and must stop supplying it with weapons, funds and oil for at least a year; statements to the media do not benefit our people. Jallud also said: We call on all the Arab workers organizations and the mass political organizations to announce a clear stand against the United States because it has become a main party in the Arab-Zionist struggle following its signing of the strategic alliance agreement with the Zionist enemy.

Jallud pointed out that the U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leadership is part of the U.S. schemes against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the U.S. plots against the progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the world. This situation, Jallud added, requires support from the Arab workers and all the national Arab forces for the people of of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in their confrontation of the U.S. plots.

IDF SPOKESMAN: NO COMMENT ON IRAQ OVERFLIGHTS

TA031531 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1526 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] For the second time in 5 days, the Iraqis have reported on Israeli aircraft penetration into their airspace. The IDF spokesman reacted to this by saying: No comment. Here is a report by our military correspondent, Sha'ul Stav:

The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reported today that two Israeli F-15's penetrated its airspace. A similar Iraqi report was issued last Wednesday as well. The Agency reported that the penetration occurred at 1322 Israeli time [1122 GMT] and that the aircraft penetrated 60 km into its airspace. It was reported that the penetration was over Maqaran-Na'am, near the Saudi border, where -- according to Iraq reports -- last week's penetration also took place.

The Iraqis have contended that their air force planes drove away the Israeli F-15's. All the Iraqi aircraft, Baghdad reported, returned home safely.

The IDF spokesman reacted to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY report by saying: No comment.

Last week, it was reported that the IDF is not in the habit of disclosing information on the movement of its forces in the air, on sea or on land. The Iraqis have argued that the Israeli penetrations into their territory are being done in coordination with the Iranians in order to alleviate, somewhat, the pressure they are experiencing in the war with Iraq.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN RAFAH FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES

TA031615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Following repeated disturbances, a curfew was imposed on Rafah an hour ago by order of the commander of the southern command, Major General Erez. Correspondent Jerry Cheslow reports that the military authorities yesterday convened Rafah's notables and warned them against recurrent disturbances. Tension is prevailing in Rafah following the recent separation of the military and civilian administrations and due to the fact that the Israeli-Egyptian international border will divide it after the Sinai withdrawal.

Curfew Continues 4 Jan

TA040628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The curfew in Rafah will continue today as well, in the wake of repeated disruptions of order by students there. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that last night the commander of the southern command, Hayim Erez, visited Rafah. He met with personnel of the military government and briefed them about coming moves.

ALERT IN NORTH 'MAY CONTINUE INDEFINITELY'

TA312007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] The IDF forces in the north are still maintaining the state of alert [konenut] which was declared about 3 weeks ago when the Golan Heights Law was passed by the Knesset. Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan stated this in an interview. Our defense affairs correspondent spoke with the chief of staff:

[Begin Eytan videotape] The state of alert was adopted in the north as a result of an evaluation that, in the wake of the Golan Heights Law or for some other reasons, the situation on the border might change. However, we do not have information indicating the situation has changed. But the state of alert will continue and it may continue indefinitely, as far as we are concerned.

[Question] You spoke about other information. Can you disclose some of this information?

[Answer] I was talking about the terrorists, about terrorist activities.

[Question] That is, this state of alert may continue for a long period of time.

[Answer] I did not say a long time. However, it may continue for as long as necessary. We are not limited by time frame and we are not pressed and we are not rushing anywhere.

[Question] And what about the economic burden posed by this state of alert?

[Answer] That is nothing, we did not make special arrangements or organizational changes in the Army.

[Question] Is the very fact that we adopted alert measures and that we have massed considerable forces in the north not likely to drive the Syrians to the conclusion that we are planning something against them and, therefore, start a war?

[Answer] They may believe we are planning something. However, at this point many other considerations have to be taken into account. The large forces may make them nervous and set them off or those same large forces may make them nervous and deter them. For the time being, the latter is true. [end videotape]

Eytan on Majdal Shams

TA011244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Report by military correspondent Shim'on Ayalon]

[Text] Appearing at the Tel Aviv journalists' press club today, the chief of staff faced a verbal barrage which ranged from actual questions of the day to rhetorical postulations. I asked him about reports on Syrian television that the Druze village of Majdal Shams in the Golan Heights had been under military curfew since last night. The chief of staff confirmed this and said the curfew was imposed for security reasons. He said the Israeli Defense Forces had to check what was happening there and in the region.

I asked about Syria and its intentions. The chief of staff remarked that since the 1973 war, numerically Syria had at least doubled its forces, with the accent on the latest equipment available from the Soviet bloc, retiring its T-54 and T-55 tanks to rear echelon positions, while bringing in the more sophisticated Soviet-made T-72's. Lieutenant General Eytan said this also applied to the Syrian Air Force, which had significantly increased its strength. He singled out the increase in military helicopter power, both fighting helicopters and armed transports. Since 1973, Syria has transformed the area from the UN line in the Golan Heights to the outskirts of Damascus into what is virtually one large military zone, the accent on defense installations. However, Lieutenant General Eytan said the overall concept of the Syrian military machine is an offensive configuration.

Regarding the latest tension in the north, he added that the Israeli beefing-up of positions there had been only to prevent the Syrians and Palestinian terrorists from operating, with no other Israeli intentions, thus dismissing reports from the Arab countries that the Israeli buildup is preparatory for an Israeli armored thrust east or north.

Jerusalem Arabic Version

JN011637 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] IDF Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has said that he believes that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is currently endeavoring to attain a rapproachement with Jordan as part of his efforts to guarantee Arab aid and support with regard to the Golan issue.

Speaking at the Tel Aviv journalists' press club at noon today, Lieutenant General Eytan said that it is being said that Syria intends to revive the eastern front but that this is unattainable, because Syria is overtly supporting Iran in its war against Iraq, whereas Jordan is siding with Iraq and is supporting it by training soldiers and providing transport routes via the port of Aqaba.

Our correspondent Fu'ad Shadi reported that in reply to a question about the developments that accompanied the cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon, the chief of staff disclosed that the saboteurs' leaders sought the help of Saudi Arabia at the time, asking it to use its international influence to halt fighting. They told the Saudis that if fighting were not halted within 48 hours, the Palestinian revolution would collapse and would no longer exist. The chief of staff said that the shelling of the saboteurs headquarters in Beirut created an indescribable atmosphere of panic among the saboteurs ranks and that the leaders who had escaped death, fled Beirut utterly recklessly.

The chief of staff said that the Syrian Army has doubled its force qualitatively and quantitatively compared to 1973.

Reinforced Troops

TA012014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Reinforced troops of the defense branches are still in the village of Majdal Shams, on the Golan Heights, after the curfew there was lifted. This evening AFP reported that the curfew in Majdal Shams was imposed after it was learned that terrorists had infiltrated the area.

SIGNS INDICATE SYRIA REINFORCING TROOPS ON GOLAN

TA041026 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent and correspondent in the north]

[Excerpt] Signs indicating that the Syrians have stepped up the state of alert on the Golan Heights and that troops are massing on the other side of the border have increased recently in the wake of the state of alert and the massing of Israeli troops in the north.

After Israel publicized that it had massed troops in the north, reports that the state of alert on the Syrian side was stepped up began filtering in. Asked to comment about these reports, the IDF spokesman replied that he did not have any specific information about the issue. The possibility should not be ruled out that in the wake of the massing of Israeli troops in the north and the statements made by Israeli personalities to the effect that Israel would react firmly in the event of a terrorist attack on Israeli settlements, the Syrians decided to adopt preventive measures and thus began concentrating troops.

UN CALL TO ABOLISH GOLAN LAW REJECTED

TA010527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Israel rejects the UN Security Council demand that it cancel the Golan annexation, stating that this demand is ridiculous. Israel's ambassador officially told the UN secretary general that this Israeli move does not preclude negotiations on all issues pending between Jerusalem and Damascus. In view of this Israeli reaction, the UN Security Council will convene in 4 days' time to discuss Syria's request for the imposition of sanctions on Israel.

U.S. To Oppose Sanctions

TA030555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Israel has been given a specific promise by the United States that it will oppose the imposition of sanctions on Israel in the UN Security Council, which is scheduled to hold a second debate on 5 January on the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. It has been reported to our political correspondent that the Syrians, via Saudi Arabia, are still trying to change the U.S. position, but the possibility has already been raised at the United Nations of Damascus conceding its demand to punish Israel and opting for a sharp condemnation instead -- a move with which the United States will be able to agree.

Last night diplomatic sources in Cairo reported that this Security Council debate is the main topic in the consultations to which the U.S. ambassadors in Israel and Egypt have been summoned.

CABINET SECRETARY ARYE NA'OR RESIGNS

TA310815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or has resigned from his post and this morning he sent a personal letter to the prime minister asking to be released from the post. There are now contacts between the prosecutor in Na'or's trial in the disciplinary court and his defense attorney, to postpone the trial. The prosecutor, lawyer Mikha'el Kirsch, asked the plaintiff, Ra'anan Lurien, not to come and testify next week.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that lawyer Dan Meridor is a main candidate for the post of cabinet secretary. Less than an hour ago the cabinet secretary told our correspondent Arye Golan that his request to be released from his post has no connection with the legal claim and disciplinary discussion against him. If the attorney general wants to continue with the moves he will continue, and he has no agreement with him. Arye Na'or explained that he had informed the prime minister that it will soon be 5 years that he had served in the post of cabinet secretary and that this was the longest period acceptable for people holding administrative posts of this type.

CABINET DISCUSSES SINAI EVACUATION, EYTAN

TA031114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The ministerial Defense Committee will make the final decision regarding the date on which the persons still in Sinai will be evacuated. This was decided by the Cabinet at its weekly session. Our political coresspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, notes that Minister Moda'i's proposal, that Israel reconsider its stand on the peace with Egypt and reexamine its implementation, was not raised for discussion. Moda'i contended that Egypt was violating the peace treaty because it wanted the United States to deal with the autonomy issue in talks with the Palestinians and Jordan. According to Moda'i, Egypt undertook to negotiate with Israel even if Jordan does not join the talks.

The cabinet resolved to recommend to the president that Dr Moshe Mandelbaum be appointed governor of the Bank of Israel. Dr Mandelbaum is now the deputy governor.

The term of office of the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, was extended by another year this morning. Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich read out to the ministers Mr Begin's statement that he wholeheartedly supports the defense minister's proposal to extend Lt Gen Eytan's term. The prime minister called the current chief of staff one of Israel's greatest commanders and military figures. He also lauded the chief of staff's work in upgrading the educational level of IDF soldiers.

MINISTER TO URGE REVISION OF PEACE WITH EGYPT

TA031017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Our correspondent, Gadi Sukenik, has learned that Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i intends, at the Cabinet session now in process, to propose that Israel reconsider its policy on the issue of peace with Egypt and revise its implementations. Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali recently said that Israel cannot fail to complete the evacuation of Sinai because its credibility in the world was damaged after the annexation of the Golan Heights. He also said that Egypt would prefer the United States to deal with autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, together with the Palestinians and Jordan. In Minister Moda'i's opinion, this is a crude violation of the peace agreement, because Egypt undertook to negotiate with us even if Jordan does not join the deliberations.

Denies Report

TA031626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has denied that he called on the government to reconsider its commitment to the peace treaty with Egypt. Moda'i told our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami, that Israel has to guarantee that the other parties to the treaty fulfill their share of it as stated in the Camp David accords. In the wake of recent remarks by senior Egyptian officials and U.S. Secretary of State Haig's call for speeding up the autonomy talks, Israel should consider its future moves with extra caution.

RADIO CITES 'OCTOBER' ON SISCO APPOINTMENT

TA021611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The Egyptian weekly OCTOBER has reported that President Reagan has decided to appoint Joseph Sisco as his special envoy to the autonomy talks. This post was previously filled by Sol Linowitz. Sisco was the deputy to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

SHAMIR: RELATIONS WITH U.S. RETURNING TO NORMAL

TA031726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that Israel's relations with the United States are returning to normal and the misunderstandings between the two countries are continually decreasing.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that Shamir has condemned remarks by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali and by Egypt's ambassador to Washington to the effect that the United States should cut aid to Israel in reaction to the Golan Law. According to Shamir, these remarks contradict the spirit of the Camp David agrqements and constitute incitement, which is forbidden according to the agreements.

Shamir further said that Israel has not yet received replies from the four European countries on their joining the Sinai multinational force in accordance with the formula set by Israel and the United States.

DAVAR ON SATISFACTION WITH U.S. AUTONOMY MOVES

TA030818 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpts] Government sources have expressed satisfaction with the U.S. administration's decision to accelerate the autonomy negotiations and to involve higher ranking U.S. officials in the process.

In the past the autonomy issue did not have high priority in Washington, but now there has been a change. The new trend resulted from the initiative of Foreign Minister Shamir, who dispatched Foreign Ministry Director General, David Kimche for a meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. In a message he sent, Shamir promised that in the coming period Israel would not take any steps that would adversely affect the Sinai withdrawal, but at the same time the United States was asked to work to expedite the autonomy talks. Haig, it has been learned, asked Kimche whether Israel desired the appointment of a special representative to handle the matter. Kimche replied that Israel had no interest in doing anything detrimental to Ambassadors Lewis and Atherton, and was leaving this subject to the administration's discretion.

In the meeting, Haig announced that he would be visiting the region himself, and would perhaps carry out a shuttle mission in order to advance the autonomy talks.

Political sources believe that U.S. readiness for a resumption of the autonomy talks stems also from the appraisal that there has been a moderation in Israel's stands following the sharp reactions to the Knesset's passage of the Golan Heights Law and its aftermath. Political sources note that the moderation in the Israeli stands was contributed to in particular by Ministers Burg, Shamir and Ehrlich, and most of the Liberal Party ministers. They also brought about a situation in which Defense Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin found themselves in a virtually isolated stance on one recent occasion. Had the Sharon-Begin position been adopted, the change in the U.S. approach would not have been possible.

HA'ARETZ: PERSONNEL CHANGES TO BE MADE IN IDF

TA311008 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Dec 81 p 2

[By the military correspondent]

[Text] Personnel changes will be made at the IDF top echelon tomorrow. Four major generals will be leaving their posts, the deputy chief of staff among them. Two of them will be leaving the IDF. Two new major generals will join the IDF top ranks tomorrow, Hayim Erez and Ehud Baraq.

The personnel changes had been planned a long time ago, and they entail moves in a number of senior positions. The deputy chief of staff and head of the general staff branch, Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam, is vacating his post to engage in studies. He will be replaced by the former commander of the central command, Moshe Levi. Commander of the southern command, Dan Shomron, is also going to study. He will be replaced by Brig Gen Hayim Erez, whose rank will be raised to major general.

Yequti'el Adam and Dan Shomron are candidates for the post of chief of staff and their exit for studies constitutes a kind of waiting period before the defense minister's decision on his candidate to succeed Refa'el Eytan. The latter will serve a fifth year as chief of staff, which has been already endorsed by both the prime minister and the defense minister. It should be noted that this will be the first chief of staff who will have served 5 years in that office. The late Lieutenant General Dayan served in his post for more than 4 years.

The two major generals who are resigning from the IDF are Maj Gen Natan Sharoni, head of the General Staff's Planning Branch, and Maj Gen Dani Mat, coordinator of activities in the territories. Sharoni will be replaced by Brig Gen Ehud Baraq (Bruck), who will be raised to the rank of major general and thus become the youngest major general in the IDF (39). A replacement for Dani Mat has not yet been found, and the defense minister wants to appoint a civilian in his stead.

BRIEFS

POPULATION DATA -- Israel's population at the end of 1981 totalled 3,977,000 including 3,320,000 Jews and 657,000 non-Jews. The Jewish population increased by 1.1 percent. There were 12,300 immigrants last year, including 6,500 temporary residents. The number of Israelis who went abroad in 1981 was 554,000. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jan 82 TA]

BIRTH RATE DECREASE -- There was a steep decrease in the birthrate in Israel last year, both among Jewish inhabitants and among non-Jewish inhabitants. There was a 45 percent drop among Jews and a 20 percent drop among non-Jews. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Jan 82 TA]

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS -- Final data for immigration to Israel in 1981 show that only about 12,000 people immigrated this year. This is the lowest rate since the state was established (apart from 1953, when about 10,000 people immigrated). The largest number of immigrants this year came from the United States (2,200 people). Only 1,820 came from the Soviet Union out of about 9,400 who left there. About 1,450 people immigrated from France, nearly 1,000 from Romania, about 860 from Argentina, about 800 from Britain and about 200 from South Africa. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Dec 81 p 10 TA]

LIBYA

PETROLEUM SECRETARY ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD031210 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0924 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Speech by Petroleum Secretary 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar at the morning session of the General People's Congress held at the Green Hope Hall in Tripoli -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers, members of the congress: I would like to ask your permission to speak about the subject of oil and to have a brief look at the oil in the defunct regime. [as heard]

The paper before you explains what has occurred in the oil market in the past few months. It is clear to all that the oil market has deteriorated in the last part of 1981. This occurred as a result of an imperialist plot led by the United States and using its lackeys to resist the progressive states in OPEC headed by the Jamahiriyah. Naturally the Jamahiriyah, through its revolutionary and firm stances in the face of defeatist solutions regarding the Palestinian question and the causes of liberation in the world has been the target of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to fight it through its most important resource, namely oil. This plot consists of flooding the world market with the oil of reactionary countries. This glut has been estimated at more than 3.5 million barrels per day. It is a glut resulting from overproduction by Saudi Arabia and some other organization members. There is an additional glut estimated at 3.5 million barrels resulting from oil stockpiling by those countries using the world's energy resources. This stockpiled oil was used to flood the market in the second half of 1981.

The members of the organization have tried to pressure Saudi Arabia and other countries to reduce production so that the other members of the organization, particularly the Jamahiriyah, Nigeria and Algeria, would not be harmed the way they have been. We were harmed by the refusal of Saudi Arabia and others to reduce production or to try to deal with the situation within the organization. The organization has not been able to resolve the issue because of the intransigence of some of its members and their lack of desire to reach a solution. In the last two conferences, in August and October, the Jamahiriyah put forward a fundamental solution to this problem. It demanded that the countries that flooded the market with oil rid of the glut by reducing their production and that the remainder of the countries that were not harmed, such as the Jamahiriyah and Nigeria, to [words indistinct] as the production in the Jamahiriyah has reached the minimum technical level estimated for its fields, which on some days is approximately 600,000 barrels or less.

In fact, our own revenues, our plans and our assistance to friendly and sisterly countries have been harmed as a result of this hostile imperialist stance imposed on our people. In September 1981 the leader of the revolution made clear the dimensions and the objectives of this plot against the national economy. He made it clear that this action was aimed at making the Jamahiriyah lose its markets in order to harm our country and weaken its political position and so that the U.S. imperialists could pounce upon us and restore their bases. This was and still is the aim. For this reason the brother leader made it clear that the Libyan Arab people have two choices: either to face the plot and to challenge it because they respect the principles of freedom, justice and support for the oppressed and the repressed, or to give up and to sell their oil at the cheapest price in submission to the will of the imperialists and the reactionary agents and to retreat from the victories we have achieved in the past 10 years in curtailing the activities of the foreign companies, gaining control of our oil resources and raising prices from $1.80 to $40.

If we were to relinquish our gains we should continue to consider the increasing costs to consumers and move away from production and productivity and subsequently lose all these gains [sentence as heard].

These are the main points of the paper that has been submitted to the basic People's Congresses, and as I have already briefly said, the Jamahiriyah has been exposed to a plot to reduce its prices. The Jamahiriyah has challenged this plot. However, the Libyan Arab people, as the brother leader of the revolution has stated, should understand the dimensions of the plot, which is not limited to economics but has military dimensions as well, given the attack by the American aircraft and U.S. 6th Fleet against our waters and territory in August 1981. Therefore, there are two paths before us: either to face challenge with counterchallenge, to stand steadfast and to reduce our commitments and expenditures in order that this wealth is not lost and is not sold at the cheapest prices, or to tighten our belts, to reduce our commitments and our consumption and to face the situation seriously and courageously in order to be able to surmount this crisis and repulse the military and economic aggression directed against our people. [sentence as heard] This is what is called for in this paper.

I believe that the People's Congresses, which are the solid foundation of the people's authority and truly represent the people, have made clear their views and their inclination to challenge this imperialist plot to reduce consumers' costs. They have decided to move away from overspending and waste in order to allow the oil sector and those responsible for it the opportunity to resist the pressures of the monopolistic companies and the plots of reactionary U.S. imperialism. This is what the paper has called for, and this is what is demanded. I believe that the People's Congresses have a national conscience and a genuine understanding of what is before them, and I believe that they have adopted the necessary resolutions in support of our national steadfastness.

Peace be with you.

IRANIAN OIL DELEGATION PROMISES TECHNICAL AID

LD031854 Tripoli JANA in English 1829 GMT 3 Jan 82

[TExt] Tripoli, 3 Jan (JANA) -- The secretary of the General People's Committee for Oil and members of the People's Congress from the National Oil Company met with an Iranian oil delegation.

The secretary presented a detailed survey of the National Oil Company and its role in the administration and service of the oil sector with the help of the people's authority.

The Iranian delegation expressed condemnation of the American conspiracies against the Jamahiriyah and stressed the support and the solidarity of the Iranian Islamic revolutionaries with the Jamahiriyah and its confrontation of U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The delegation also expressed readiness to provide all technical aid to the Jamahiriyah in their struggle against American imperialism.

AL-QADHDHAFI CABLES ISLAMIC, CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES

LD031638 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jan (JANA) -- The brother leader has sent a cable to the heads of Islamic and Christian countries on the occasion of the new year. The text is as follows:

As we are celebrating the elapsing of 1981 years since the birth of Christ, Jesus the son of Mary, peace be on him, and the advent of the year 1982 on his birthday, we should not drink wine; we should recite the book of God during this night in order to know what God said through his prophets.

This is what Jesus said: "Whosoever shall say to his brother, raca, shall be in danger of the council; but whosoever shall say 'thou fool' shall be in danger of hell fire. If thou rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge. I say unto you, whosoever shall smite thee on thy cheek, turn to him the other also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him also have thy cloak. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you. For if ye love them who love you, what reward have ye? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?" [sentence as received]

I say to you on this occasion: How could we compare all this with the actions of Christ's followers today. They are the ones who smite the people on their faces, who sue people over their coats [as received], and who curse people and hate them; it is the others who are praying for Christ's followers.

The following words are the best I can say to you and remind you of on the occasion of the new year: "In the beginning was the word." Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

BENGHAZI CHADIANS THANK AL-QADHDHAFI FOR AID

NC040735 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Chadian popular masses residing in Benghazi have lauded the Libyan Arab people's support for and backing of the Chadian people in returning security and stability to Chad. In their telegram to the brother leader, the Chadian popular masses have expressed the Chadian people's appreciation for the humanitarian aid which the Libyan Arab people have extended to emphasize the Chadian people's freedom.

SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

NC020644 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Tawfiq Salhah, member of the regional command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, and Brother Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social affairs and labor of fraternal Syria, arrived in Tripoli last night accompanied by a delegation from the Syrian popular and labor organizations to attend the meetings of the General People's Congress, which will begin today.

Merger Talks

LD021518 Tripoli JANA in English 1402 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jan (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- A Syrian labour and popular delegation headed by Tawfiq Salhah, member of the Arab Ba'th Party's regional command and Mr Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of labour and social affaris arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to attend the General People's Congress due to start its proceedings this morning.

Mr Salhah told our correspondent that his visit to the Jamahiriyah comes for furthering the dialogue between the two sisterly countries, and to arrive at a final formula for the merger between Syria and Libya.

He said the country's two people are fighting the same enemy: world imperialist, led by the U.S. and Israel.

He said that Syrian and Libyan Arab peoples are also struggling to foil all treacherous attempts directed against the Arab nation's vital causes.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI SPEAKS ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

JN312046 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] President Numayri in an address today celebrated the 26th anniversary of Sudanese independence. The president said that the independence anniversary is a bright page in Sudan's history.

The president pointed out that the Sudanese revolution resolves to make the 80's the decade of science following the 70's, the decade of development. A well-defined and integrated scientific program has been laid down. This program is divided into 12 subprograms which form the national basis and the pattern for pioneering projects. The president called on all the working popular forces to contribute materially and morally toward this program and instructed the National Research Council to propagate this program at home and abroad in order to gain technical and material supprt.

The president said Sudan will always remain a supporter for solidarity in the Arab nation, a messenger of peace in the African continent and a force for cooperation on the international level. The president said Sudan stands firmly against the policy of polarization and in support of the Nonaligned Movement. Our people, he said, reiterate their commitment to supporting the efforts exerted to liberate Namibia and South Africa from racist imperialist domination on the basis of independence and self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their soil. He saluted the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and said Sudan rejects all forms of occupation and resists the enemy's measures aimed at forging the Palestinian people's will.

The president also said the Sudanese people stand at the side of the people of Afghanistan who are suffering under USSR colonialism. The president demanded the immediate withdrawal of the USSR forces from Afghanistan. He also declared Sudan's support for the Polish workers who demand their rights to independence, freedom and security and condemned any interference in Poland's internal affairs. The president said Sudan hopes that Egypt will realized justice and stability in the Arab world.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GOLAN, CHAD

PM311145 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Dec 81 p 3

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has criticized Arab reaction to Israel's decision to annex the Golan. He told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he was stunned when the Arab League decided to postpone the Arab foreign ministers meeting to discuss the decision to annex the Golan until after the Security Council meeting on 5 January.

He said: "This is a grave mistake by the Arab nation. The Arabs must take an initiative on the annexation rather than wait for the others to take the initiative."

He said Sudan proposed convening an urgent meeting of the Arab defense council which includes foreign and defense ministers to discuss the matter and bring the Arabs together to draw up a comprehensive strategy that could curb Israel's wantonness in the area.

The Sudanese foreign minister affirmed that Sudan is seeking to work under the aegis of the OAU for the sake of national unity in Chad because it is the only way to stability. He added: We have suggested that Goukouni Oueddei deploy part of the African force on Chad's eastern border with Sudan in order to prevent infiltration from or into Chad. Sudan also suggested the two countries set up a joint borders committee to deal with any border problems -- a suggestion which was discussed with Egypt and can, therefore, be considered an Egyptian-Sudanese policy.

The foreign minister participated along with the Sudanese delegation headed by Vice President and Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, in the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Sudanese higher defense council, which ended with the signing of a protocol on military cooperation between the two countries.

ETHIOPIA

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH MINISTER'S 4-DAY VISIT

Mengistu-Cheysson Talks

EA311942 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, received and held talks this afternoon with French Foreign Minister His Excellency Claude Cheysson.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam received and held talks with His Excellency Mr Cheysson at the Asmara Palace where he is providing the necessary directives for the rapid development of the economy of the Eritrean administrative region in connection with the national economic development plan.

During the talks, Cheysson delivered a message from His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Discussions were held between His Excellency Mr Cheysson and Comrade Chairman Mengistu on relations between socialist Ethiopia and the French Republic. Comrade Chairman Mengistu confirmed that the long-standing relations between the two countries will be further strengthened.

The talks were attended by Comrade Hailu Yimenu, senior minister, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign Central Planning Supreme Council and member of the COPWE Central Committee; Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications and member of the COPWE Central Committee; Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the COPWE Central Committee; and Comrade Wollie Chekol, minister of foreign trade.

Cheysson Departure, Comments

EA021848 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Mr Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, left Addis Ababa today at the end of a 4-day visit to socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking to reporters on departure, Mr Cheysson said that the Socialist Government of France and its people are very anxious to force closer ties of cooperation with Ethiopia in broader areas of endeavor. Mr Cheysson pointed to the long-standing friendly relations between France and Ethiopia, which (?were) further strengthened by the present Socialist government of the country and the revolutionary leadership of Ethiopia. He said that there are vast opportunities for broader areas of cooperation between Ethiopia and France, and that his country was ready to provide assistance in educational sphere and in various sectors of the economy.

Mr Cheysson said that the purpose of his visit was to tell the Ethiopian people, through Comrade Chairman Mengistu, that France is very anxious to cooperate with revolutionary Ethiopia.

And according to a joint communique issued at the end of Mr Cheysson's visit, socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of France expressed identical views on the need for respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, inviolability of state frontiers and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

French Line of Credit

NC021658 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Jan (AFP) -- France is to open a line of credit to Ethiopia to assist its economic development, French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said here today.

The credit would be on terms adapted to Ethiopia's economic situation, Mr Cheysson said. An Ethiopian mission would visit Paris at the end of this month to consider "all aspects of cooperation" between the two countries, he added.

The minister was addressing an airport news conference before leaving here at the end of a four-day official visit to Ethiopia.

Mr Cheysson said France and Ethiopia already enjoyed good educational and cultural cooperation and were now ready to collaborate in the economic field.

The French authorities and the Ethiopian mission to Paris would discuss joint ventures, industrial development, transfer of technology and other economic issues, he said.

A joint commission established between the two countries in 1966 would also be revived, he said.

In a reference to the Ethiopian revolution, Mr Cheysson said that Ethiopia had decided to "jump in a few years from the feudal ages to the 20th century" and that "we, the descendents of the French Revolution, have a duty to help."

Mr Cheysson described his visit and his talks with Ethiopia's leaders, including head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, whom he met in the Eritrean provincial capital Asmara, as "of great encouragement" for future contacts. He said that he and Ethopian officials "had the same approach" on many issues. "On some, we have differences, but this is natural between sovereign states," he added.

Mr Cheysson said he and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis had discussed "every political issue of international interest." He had stressed that "we refuse that tensions be extended," at a time when tensions were growing between the United States and the Soviet Union and regional conflicts were being ascribed to East and West, he said.

In a separate statement, the Ethiopian foreign minister said that his country's relations with Western nations had been discussed with Mr Cheysson. He had referred to the "antagonism" of some Western countries although the government in Addis Ababa was willing to cooperate with all states, he said.

Felleke Interview

AB031951 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Jan (AFP) -- France can play an active role and exercise its influence among the developed countries in tightening and strengthening economic cooperation between the developed countries and Ethiopia, asserted Lt Col Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian foreign affairs minister.

In an interview with AFP, the Ethiopian minister emphasized that the traditional relations between France and his country has remained intact since the 1974 revolution because France has never directly or indirectly interfered in the internal affairs of Ethiopia. In view of this, he said, France can help remove the misunderstandings that have since existed between Ethiopia and some Western countries. Concerning the United States, Felleke stressed that his country has no enmity toward the American people, but that it only opposed Washington's policies.

Any country which does not interfere in our internal affairs is definitely considered a friend by Ethiopia, he added.

Felleke also emphasized that the 4-day official visit, which French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has just paid to Ethiopia, enables the two countries to establish the bases for strengthening the traditional relations between them.

On Djibouti and the French forces stationed there, the Ethiopian foreign affairs minister asserted that as a nonaligned country, Ethiopia is opposed to the presence of any foreign base. However, he added, this situation concerns France and Djibouti and Ethiopia does not want to interfere in the relations between the two countries. France's presence in Djibouti does not in any case affect Ethiopia's interests, he said.

On North-South relations, Felleke said the EEC is the principal pillar on which relations between developed and developing countries will be expanded. [words indistinct] economic action toward Ethiopia within the framework of the Lome Convention, the EEC has already contributed to bringing together these European countries and the Addis Ababa regime, the minister added.

On the Horn of Africa, the minister emphasized that Ethiopia now has good relations with all its neighbors -- Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti -- with the exception of Somalia with which it maintains a state of war. Even if the situation in Ogaden is relatively calm thanks to Somalia's defeat, Mogadishu continues to adopt a policy of aggression, Minister Felleke declared.

The treaty of Aden signed in August 1981 among Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen is singularly designed to forestall aggression or internal interference. It is directed at neither Sudan nor any other country, he stressed.

In Erithrea, a province in northern Ethiopia, where the Addis Ababa government has to fight against secessionist movements, the situation is almost under control everywhere, Felleke continued. The support given by some reactionary Arab countries to the secessionists will not change anything in the present situation, the minister noted, explaining specifically that these movements no longer have supply bases.

Replying to a question on the presence of Cuban soldiers and Soviet advisers in Ethiopia, the minister explained that his country belongs to the Nonaligned Movement and therefore respects the principles governing it. Nonalignment does not mean breaking with all cooperation agreements, he concluded.

CHAD

JANA REPORTS ARMED FORCES MOVEMENTS IN CHAD

LD311932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Dec (JANA) -- Chadian Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue has issued a statement in which he announced the withdrawal of his forces from the territories where battles were fought between the forces of the north and the government forces in eastern Chad. It was learned from reports from Chad that Kamougue's forces reached Massaguet on their way to Ndjamena. It is known that the Massaguet region is 140 kilometers away from the Chadian capital.

Meanwhile, there is news that the forces of the north have occupied the Arad region and that the government forces have repelled the northern forces from occupying Oum Chalouba, as a result of which the forces of the two sides suffered great losses.

AFP: OAU FORCE DENIES TROOPS IN ATI SURROUNDED

AB311511 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Dec (AFP) -- The OAU force in Chad today denied a radio Tripoli report that rebel forces were surrounding its troops in the central town of Ati.

Force Commander Maj Gen Geoffrey Ejiga said through an aide, I am in radio contact with Ati. There is nothing of the sort there (?and) the FAN(former Defence Minister Hissene Habre's armed forces of the north) are not surrounding the town.

Radio Tripoli, quoting information from Ndjamena, said last night that the FAN had called on OAU troops in the town to surrender or be exterminated.

An OAU official here said last week that Zairian troops had been switched from their original destination in northern Chad to join the Nigerian contingent in Ati. He indicated that they would defend Ati if the FAN approached the town on their western drive from the Sudanese border.

Zairian force commanders in Ndjamena also appeared surprised by the news but not worried, while a Chadian Defence Ministry official merely noted that the report came from radio Tripoli.

Meanwhile Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, in a reply yesterday to new year's greetings from the diplomatic corps in Ndjamena, said the inter-African force must aid us to maintain the peace effectively nationwide and not be complacent in the face of the dramatic events in the east of the country. The president added that if those who disrupted the peace persisted in their chosen way -- of destabilising Chad -- they will meet always and everywhere the determination of the Chadian people to defend themselves by every means.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF FORMAL TIES TO VATICAN

AB241935 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Joint communique issued between the Vatican and Equatorial Guinea in Malabo on 24 Decembe4 1981 establishing diplomatic relations]

[Text] The Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Holy See, desirous of developing their ties of friendship, have decided by mutual consent to establish diplomatic relations at the level of an Embassy on the part of Equatorial Guinea and, at the level of an apostolic nuciature on the part of the Holy See.

Issued in Malabo on 24 December 1981.
For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Marcos Mba Ondo, commissioner of state for external affairs.
For the Holy See, (Donato Esmisiani), apostolic nuncio.

GHANA

PROVISIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL ISSUES DIRECTIVE

AB311732 Accra Domestic Service in English 1707 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Special announcement]

[Text] Here is a directive from the provisional military council: I want to emphasize, repeat emphasize, that these developments are not aimed at officers at all. Officers of the Ghana Armed Forces have all been victim of the system and these developments can never be against them. It is thereby ordered that all servicemen, including all officers, are to report at their units now. We are all part of the solution. Ghana cannot do without her officers. All units whose CO's or commanding officers, have not reported yet should be taken over by the (?2-S). Ghanaians of all walks of life must rise up and contribute their little to the success of our revolution, to aid our revolution. Officers, I want to ensure you that all these apparent divisions among you and the ranks have been fabricated by the military intelligence. No act is against officers. Without your efforts we can achieve very little.

Civilians, you do not have to be afraid at all. There is no need for looting and indiscriminate attacks. I hereby order all soldiers to desist from looting because that is not part of the solution. Any soldier who is doing so should have himself to blame. Everything is calm in Ghana.

Requests Lower Prices

AB011055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Special announcement by the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana]

[Text] All drivers of both taxi and tro-tro vehicles [Intracity public transport vehicles], market women and traders in other perishable food items are requested to reduce the fares of their services and prices of all commodities. According to a directive from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], this action is directed at enabling prices to meet the pockets of the ordinary poor worker.

NEW CHIEF OF DEFENSE STAFF ADDRESSES NATION

AB311842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Chief of Defense Staff Brig Gen Nundo-Mensah 31 Dec address to the nation -- live]

[Text] Fellow Ghanaians, this is Brig Nundo-Mensah speaking. As you heard on the radio this morning following the events of today, I have been reappointed chief of Defense Staff of the Ghana Armed Forces.

For the sake of our dear country and in the interest of our national stability, I have accepted this great responsibility at this crucial time. I want to appeal to all of you to remain calm. Thank you.

HOURS, PROCEDURES FOR CURFEW ANNOUNCED

AB021524 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The public is again reminded that the dusk to dawn curfew imposed in the wake of the revolution is still in progress. As a further step toward its enforcement, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] announces the following measures:

The period for the curfew is 6 pm to 6 am each day.

The Post and Telecommunications Corporation will blow its sirens at 6 pm to indicate the start of the curfew and again at 6 am to indicate the close of the curfew.

The navy will also assist in the blowing of the sirens of the gunboats at Tema and Takoradi.

In towns and villages where there are no such facilities, churches will ring their church bells at the specified times. The ringing of the bells should last 15 minutes.

The following categories of persons are permitted to be outside during the curfew period: military and police personnel, doctors, nurses and the personnel of other essential services. Such persons will carry their identity cards and should present them whenever they are challenged at the checkpoints and elsewhere.

RAWLINGS MAKES 'MAJOR POLICY STATEMENT'

AB021832 Accra Domestic Service in English 1807 GMT 2 Jan 82

["Major policy statement" by Flight Lt J. J. Rawlings to the nation in Accra on 2 January 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening fellow countrymen, to attempt to justify the actions of the 31st of December 1981 would presuppose that we Ghanaians do not know and feel what has been going on since the 24th of September 1979. Briefly, it has been nothing short of a clear denial of our fundamental rights as a people to enjoy the wealth of our labor. Indeed, this has been the most disgraceful government in the history of this country. It is only in recent times that criminals and such like have become respectable in our society. After promising the whole country that they were going to continue the house-cleaning exercise, they went back on their word, thereby mutilating all the property and concrete achievements of the people in order to pave the way for their own corruption and greed. They have turned our hospitals into graveyards and our clinics into death transit camps where men, women and children die daily because of lack of drugs and basic equipment. To many of us, if not all of us, democracy does not just mean paper guarantees of abstract liberties. It involves, above all, food, clothing, and shelter, in the absence of which life is not worth living.

I am talking about the basic necessities of life. Fellow countrymen, the time has come for us to restructure this society in a real and meaningful democratic manner so as to ensure the involvement and active participation of the people in the decisionmaking process of this country. Let me repeat, my fellow countrymen: The time has come for us to restructure this society in a real and meaningful democratic manner so as to ensure the involvement and active participation of the people in the decisionmaking process of this country.

To this end, the following measures are hereby taken: 1 -- The 1979 third republican constitution of Ghana is suspended. 2 -- For the avoidance of any doubt, the following are emphasized: A -- The president, the vice president and all ministers and their deputies are dismissed from office. B -- Parliament is dissolved. C -- The Council of State is abolished. D -- All political parties are proscribed. It is therefore illegal for any person or persons to belong to or operate under any party.

Meanwhile, the Provisional National Defense Council is established to be the overall administrative organ of the state. The council is sincerely determined to adopt measures to develop a self-sustaining and disciplined economy. We wish to assure the international community at this stage that we are nonaligned and have no intention of joining any power bloc. We seek friendship and cooperation with all countries regardless of ideology.

However, we are committed first and foremost to the interest of Ghana. We shall continue to honor our commitments to the ECOWAS, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations organization and to any other international body of which Ghana has membership.

The business communities in Ghana should entertain no fears so long as they remain honest, law-abiding and contribute their quota to national development.

In this our task of ridding this country of corruption, many people and foreign radio stations will start to give us labels. It is not for us to be diverted by this divide and rule tactic. Fellow countrymen, let us not allow internal and external enemies to confuse us by allowing ourselves to fight over which labels we should wear. These labels are not more important than the tasks ahead. Workers, farmers, fishermen, artisans, students, soldiers and policemen -- ours is a collective responsibility to take our destiny into our own hands. We cannot afford to fail and we shall not fail! The survival of this nation needs no justification. Thank you.

PUBLIC ASKED TO REPORT PNP OFFICIALS' LOCATION

AB031325 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Any member of the public who has information on the whereabouts of any minister or deputy minister and functionaries of the proscribed People's National Party should inform the nearest police station immediately.

A statement issued by the police assures the public that such information will be treated as confidential. The public should therefore cooperate in this regard.

INDIVIDUALS', ORGANIZATIONS' BANK ACCOUNTS FROZEN

AB032153 Accra Domestic Service in English 2105 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Special announcement"]

[Text] In order to carry out some important national exercises, no bank in the country should be open for business before 1200 tomorrow, 4 January 1982. To this effect, the governor of the Bank of Ghana is directed to inform all banks in the country immediately.

According to a statement from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], no bank in Ghana should permit withdrawals of money in excess of 3,000 cedis a month by organizations and 1,000 cedis per individual per month whose assets and bank accounts have been frozen without special permission by the PNDC. Such permissions must be passed first through the office of the attorney general.

The assets and bank accounts of the following persons, their wives and children, as well as the assets and bank accounts of the following companies and organizations are frozen with immediate effect.

K.S.B. Gantuah and wife; Dr I.K. Tweneboah and wife; Dr Ekow Daniel and wife; Col David Zanlerigu and wife; Joe Reindorf and wife; S.K. Boah and wife; Dr J.S. Nabillah and wife; Mr Harry Sawyer and wife; M.B. Ansah and wife; Dr Kwamena Ocran and wife; V.Y. Bulla and wife; S.K. Riley Opoku and wife; Prof George Benneh and wife; Dr E.K. Anda and wife; Y. Opoku Afriyie and wife; N.Y.A. Agbesi and wife; Miss Adisa Munkaila; Ulff-Tagoe and wife; E.S. Yeboah-Acheampong and wife; C.J. Abdullah and wife; F.Q. Amega and wife; George D. Nandjoe and wife; Isaac T. Torto and wife; Alhaji Ibrahim Haruna and wife; Sam Kudjo and wife; Felix Amoah and wife; Dr J.O. Afram and wife; E.K. Twumasi and wife; Kankam Dacosta and wife; Emmanuel A. Haizel and wife; Lucy Blay; Antwi Nimo and wife; all members of Parliament; managing directors and chairmen and secretaries of board of directors of corporations; Dr Hilla Limann and wife; Dr Degraft Johnson and wife; Nana Okutwer Bekoe, alias James Kortey, and wife; principal secretaries and their wives; (Atox Fisheries); B.A. Mensah and Company; Mr Obeng, former managing director N.S.C. [National Savings and Credit] Bank, counsel for scientific and industrial research; Alhaji Mumuni Bawumia; metrication committee; tourist control board; Irani brothers; (Keta Net) works; prices and incomes board; National Procurement Agency; Food Distribution Corporation; general superintendence; technology transfer committee; People's National Party; Popular Front Party; Action Congress Party; R.R. Amposah and his company; United National Convention; United Action Front; All People's Party; Social Democratic Party; Third Force Party; Commoners Party; all other registered parties; designed consultants; top (?shop) construction consultants; Danso contractors; all contractors; press commission; state enterprises commission; produce buying agency; Institute of Journalism; meat marketing board; grains development board; all regional development corporations; city councils; district councils, chairmen of city, urban, municipal, and local councils; regional chairmen of all political parties; sports councils; supply commission and chairman; Mrs Taylor Dontor, Bank of Ghana; Mr Appiah, Bank of Ghana; Mr Owiredu, Bank of Ghana; Mr Sarpong, Bank of Ghana; W.A. Wiafe, timber merchant and businessman; Kofi Batsa, [name of company indistinct]; Henry Djaba and wife; (Msser Koutico Limited); Dr Nyakoteh; A.K. Nkansah; J.W. Amartefio and wife; Messr G.W. and Associates; Dr Addae Mensah, former general secretary, PNP; P.E. Anin, former MD [namaging director] Ghana Commercial Bank; Alhaji Meikanken, International Tobacco Limited; Rockshell International; Frimpong Ansah; N.K. Ofori, treasurer, PNP and wife; Ofori Consolidated Limited; E.N. Omaboe and wife; R.S. Amegashie; Messr R. Salam Limited; Abugai Contract Works; Mr L.K. Blay, GNTC [Ghana National Trading Corporation]; Colonel Asiedu, retired, GNTC; Mr E.V. Aron-Mensah and wife; Chief J.D. Marful of Speedway; Mr Poku-Addai and wife, ministry of trade; Mr (?Wassif Dakmark); Mr Jamil Aska and wife; Mr Jame Kortey Junior and wife; Atlantic Port Services Limited; Mr G.E.K. Assamoah, formerly of GNTC; Dr Paul Ansah, member of board of directors, Ghana Commercial Bank; Mr Ackon Daye, sales manager, (?Ketenan) Cement Works; Nana Preku; Mr David Andor of UAC [United Africa Company]; Mr I.B. Phillips and wife; the Date Hotel Limited; development consultant; (?Weiss Ryland) Limited; Bugori Naaba Contract Works Limited; J.A. Koranteng, quantity surveyor, P.W.D. [Public Works Department] Accra; Mr J.O. (?Lamphey), GNTC; W.K. Ahadzix, formerly of GNTC; Godwin King, GNTC; and Samuel Addae Amoako.

REPORTS ON FIGHTING, LOOTING, PUBLIC ORDER

Fighting Stopped in Accra

AB311702 Paris AFP in French 1637 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Abidjan, 31 Dec (AFP) -- Fighting has stopped in Accra, capital of Ghana, where soldiers seized power on Thursday morning from the civilians. No shooting has been heard since 1400, according to reliable sources which reached Abidjan in the late afternoon.

The same sources pointed out that soldiers did not find it difficult to overpower Dr Hilla Limann and the members of the civilian government. It was learned finally that the various foreign communities living in Accra are not in the least bit worried and that they have simply been asked to remain at home.

Regions 'Calm'

AB312038 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Reports from our regional correspondents indicate that all is calm in the regions. Workers left their offices for home on hearing of the military action. The reports, however, speak of pandemonium at some marketplaces where traders run helter-skelter trying to carry away their goods.

Warning Against Looting

AB011045 Accra Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Special announcement from the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana]

[Text] It has come to the notice of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] that certain soldiers are in town carrying out barbaric activities, especially looting of shops and peoples' homes. Apart from such soldiers, however, there are certain People's National Party hacks and sycophants who are trying to perpetrate their wicked acts by paying huge sums of money to soliders, thereby inducing them to loot defenseless civilians for whose just cause this hold way is being fought.

The PNDC strongly warns that any such soldier or cilivian found shall face very unprecedented revolutionary action. The 4 June revolution may have winged over such acts, but the current holy war, which has been declared against all forms of corruption in the nation, will first begin with anyone who makes himself the scapegoat whether military or civilian.

All are to cooperate for the success of the maintenance of peace and order in these virgin hours of the new year. Furthermore, the council appeals to the public to report on any stray weapons, magazines, ammunition or any military equipment found elsewhere to the military police near the Lands Department. Such items could also be handed personally by the finders to the mentioned police.

Witnesses' Account to AFP

AB031426 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Lome, Togo, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Several soldiers were killed in the military coup in Ghana on Thursday, witnesses told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS today.

The coup leaders, said to be junior army officers led by former Air Force Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, encountered resistance from other parts of the military in their successful overthrow of the civilian government of President Hilla Limann, the witnesses said.

The reports were among the first from non-military sources mentioning bloodshed in the coup, Ghana's fifth by the military since independence from Britain 24 years ago.

Some 20 top officials of the Limann government were reported under arrest today. These were said to include a minister, parliamentarians and several high-ranking army officers. But several other leaders of the former government managed to escape to neighboring countries despite the closing of the borders, a curfew and heavy border patrols, witnesses told AFP.

Meanwhile, the first copies of post-coup Ghanaian newspapers, bearing brief accounts of the uprising, appeared here today. Friday's editions of the DAILY GRAPHIC, the MIRROR and the GHANAIAN TIMES reported sporadic gunfire at the airport and the sector of Camp Burma.

The papers also said that the military managed to gain control of Radio Accra in the morning after some explosions and about 10 minutes of gunfire. The newspapers did not say whether any people had been killed in the fighting, or did they mention the whereabouts of Mr Limann or members of his government.

The only reports about the country's internal situation said that life was normal in the area around the city of Ho, in Ghana's southeast.

Meanwhile, Radio Accra today rebroadcast Mr Rawlings' announcement last night that the constitution had been suspended, parliament dissolved and political parties banned.

PRESIDENT LIMANN ARRESTED IN KOFORIDUA 4 JAN

AB041316 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The deposed president, Dr Limann, was arrested at Koforidua at about 0800 this morning. He was arrested at a police barrier on the outskirts of Koforidua. With him were three others who were identified by newsmen as some of his former security personnel. According to the deputy commissioner of police in charge of the eastern region, Mr Owusu-Poku, one pistol was found on the vehicle a 504 Peugeot Saloon.

President Limann and those accompanying him have now been sent back to Accra. Meanwhile, the former regional minister, Mr Yeboah-Akyeampong, has reported to the regional deputy commissioner of police. The deputy regional minister, Mr Maxwell Awuku, has also reported. So far about 33 activists and functionaries of the proscribed People's National Party have been arrested by the police in Koforidua this week alone.

PNP Members Arrested 1 Jan

AB011914 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Three very important functionaries of the People's National Party, PNP, have been arrested and locked up by troops of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in collaboration with some patriotic civilians.

A Ghana news agency report says the arrested officials, whose identities have not been disclosed for security reasons, were found circulating false information about the revolution. One of those arrested was reported to have bribed three soldiers with an amount of 50,000 cedis to harrass workers and ordinary citizens and cause confusion among them and ultimately plant dissaffection against the PNDC. The culprits, the report says, face very drastic revolutionary penalty which will be meted out to them in due course.

4 MINISTERS, OTHERS REPORT TO POLICE STATION

AB032025 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Twenty-seven persons have so far responded to the call by the Provisional National Defense Council to report to the cantonment's police station. They are made up of four former ministers, eight deputy ministers, 15 MP's and People's National Party functionaries.

The ministers are Dr George Benneh, Mr Harry Sawyerr, Mr Wulff-Tagoe and Mr I.T. Torto. The deputy ministers are Dr Bawa Awumbilla, Mr James Ampah-Koffie, Mr J.W. Boateng and Mr Eric Adjei.

The MP's include Mr Torsu for Keta, Alhaji Farh for Ayawaso and Mrs Elizabeth Kusi-Aidoo for Denso Agya.

According to an officer in charge of the station, the response to the call is encouraging, but he warned that those who have not reported are doing so at their own risk.

JOURNALISTS SUMMONED TO BARRACKS ON 4 JAN

AB031836 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Special press release]

[Text] The following members of the mass media are requested to report to the press conference, Recce Regiment, Gonda Barracks at 1000 tomorrow morning, January 4. They are Mr Charles Assinah, acting director general of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]; Mr Sam Bannerman, director of television, director of sound broadcasting; all heads and controllers of programs at the GBC; Mr (Kutin Mensah), supervising editor of NEW TIMES Corporation; Mr Christian Aggrey, editor of GHANAIAN TIMES; Mr Kwasi Wood, editor of the weekly SPECTATOR; Mr George Aidoo, editor of the GRAPHIC; Nana Addo Twum, editor of the MIRROR; Mr K.B. Brown, general manager of the GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY]; Mr Ebow Danille, editor of the LEGON OBSERVER; Mr Kofi Ekumenyin, features editor of the GRAPHIC; Mr Ben Mensah of the GRAPHIC; Mr Chris Ussher, editor of the PALAVER; Mr Ebo Godwin, editor of the PUNCH; Mr Kissi Afari, editor of the ECHO; Mr Gab Akron, editor of the BELIEVER; Mr Wasi Brookman; director of current affairs, GBC; Mr Gustav Tay, president of the Ghana Journalists Association; Mr Harty Mouzalla, secretary of the Ghana Journalists Association; Mr Osei Poku, editor of the PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS; Mr Joshoua Armarteh, acting director of the Information Services Department; Mr Kwamena Annamang, deputy director of the Information Services Department; Mr Cabral Blay Amehia of the Institute of Journalism, Accra, and Mr John Kugblenu, editor of the FREE PRESS.

Mr Afrifa, the telex operator at the Castle, is to report at number 1 signal regiment, Burma Camp immediately. He is required for a very urgent assignment.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES INVITED TO MEETING

AB030950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0936 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Central Committee of NUGS [National Union of Ghanaian Students] invites all presidents, vice secretaries and accredited representatives of the following institutions to an emergency meeting at Legon students representative council office tomorrow, Monday, 4 January, at 1900 prompt. The institutions are the University of Cape Coast, the University of Ghana Legon, the University of Science and Technology, Accra Polytechnic, Kumasi Polytechnic, Takoradi Polytechnic, Ghana Institute of Journalism and the Institute of Profession Studies.

'IMPORTANT MEETING' CITED AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

AB021245 Accra Domestic Service in English 1225 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Special announcement from the Provisional National Defense Council]

[Text] The following persons are requested to report to the reception of the Ministry of Defense near the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate immediately for a very important meeting of national interest to help save the suffering masses. They are Mr Eric Otoo, former supervisory principal secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Miss Paulina Clarke, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the principal secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the secretary to the Cabinet, Mr S.B. Arthur; the principal secretary, Ministry of Finance; Mr Ashiagbor, governor of the Bank of Ghana; and the principal secretary, Ministry of Defense.

Others To Report

AB032241 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The following persons are to report to the reception, Ministry of Defense, near the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, at 0800 tomorrow, 4th January 1982: Mr Joseph Kwabena Dadsun, former controller and accountant general; Mr James Tetteh Adiko, of Tetteh Adiko Company, Accra; Mr Samuel Aryee of GNTC [Ghana National Trading Corporation, Accra; third in command, Ministry of Industry. [as heard]

POLITICIAN, VARIOUS GROUPS SUPPORT REVOLUTION

Dake Communique

AB021102 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 2 Jan (AFP) -- Mawuse Dake, former candidate for the vice presidency in Ghana, just commended the Ghana Armed Forces for their timely victory over the forces of reaction, corruption and manipulation.

In a communique issued Saturday in Nairobi, Kenya, Dake, who is deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) of Ghana, appeals to members and sympathizers of his party as well as to the Trade Union Congress of Ghana to rally round the valiant patriots to establish the appropriate climate for a people's revolution.

The revolution is not directed against persons and personalities. It is a people's rebellion against a discredited system and institutionalized corruption, Dake added. This is why I urge the revolutionary forces and our people to desist from any act of violence in general and aggression against individuals, he continued.

Dake also appealed to Ghanaians living in exile to return to their country and he pledged his intention to return to Accra on the first plane available.

Nkrumah Guards

AB022040 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards [KNRG] have sent a message of congratulations and support for the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. In a statement to the council, copy to the press, the KNRG said the overthrow of the Limann administration could have been avoided if that government had heeded the numerous memoranda, advice, declarations and protests of the guards, progressive organizations and some concerned citizens on the plight of Ghanaians since September 1979.

The statement signed by the general secretary, Mr Provencal, said the masses including the armed forces have been the victims of corruption and illicit "laisser-faire" policies which have destroyed many homes and driven most Ghanaians out of the country to become what they described as economic refugees in foreign lands.

Research Center

AB031220 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The governing council of the pan-African affairs research center in Accra has expressed support for the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in its efforts to create a truly revolutionary society in Ghana.

In a message, the center congratulated the PNDC on freeing Ghanaians from the shackles of the Limann administration. The message welcomed what it called the birth of this great revolutionary transformation in Ghana and appealed to all down-trodden Ghanaians not to lose sight that international imperialism will strive to reverse the gains that the oppressed and exploited masses of Ghana are bound to achieve during the revolution.

Demonstrations in Accra

AB031717 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Several organizations in Accra have demonstrated in support of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. Workers and five organizations staged a 6-hour demonstration through the principal streets in Accra today. They are the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, the African Youth Command, the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana, the New Democratic Movement and the June 4 Movement.

The demonstrators who were in 10 tata busses, started from Legon and ended at the Community Center. The demonstrators briefly invaded the premises of the DAILY GRAPHIC chanting revolutionary songs and denouncing the attitude of the paper toward the revolution. They described the contents of the GRAPHIC as negative propaganda and warned that if by Tuesday there is no change in the editorial content of the paper to conform with the objectives of the revolution, as they put it, the workers of this country will take over the paper.

At the Community Center, a spokesman for the demonstrators and a member of the June 4 Movement, Mr Kwasi Adu, called on all Ghanaian workers to take their destiny in their own hands by being vigilant and consolidating the gains of the revolution. He asked them to form what he called people's defense committees at their working places.

Mr Adu announced that soon the head office of the national people's committee will be announced.

African Youth Brigade

AB031935 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The African Youth Brigade has also declared its support for the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. In a message signed by its general secretary, Mr Godfreid Hood, the brigade advises Flight Lieutenant Rawlings against the infiltration of self-seekers and stooges into the ranks of the PNDC to undermine the smooth running of the revolution.

Teshie Groups

AB032051 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Teshie Students Union and the June 4 Movement branch at Teshie have also expressed their support for the revolution.

At a joint meeting at Teshie today, a patron of the movement, Mr Tette Hayford, said the change was long overdue, because the last 2 years saw Ghanaians more wretched. He said the output of cocoa has also fallen drastically because of lack of incentives to the aged farmers. Mr Tette Hayford called on Ghanaians to cooperate with the Provisional National Defense Council to make the present revolution a success. He appealed to the council to ensure the early evacuation of cocoa from the hinterland to the ports since cocoa is the main source of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Mr Tette Hayford also urged Ghanaians outside the country with foreign capital to come and invest so as to ensure a bouyant economy.